Fire Weather Annual Report
Southeast Idaho
2008

Pocatello Fire Weather Office
Pocatello, Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

2008 Fire Weather Annual Report

National Weather Service – Pocatello Fire Weather Office

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1. **Introduction**:

The National Weather Service, Weather Forecast Office at Pocatello, Idaho has Fire Weather Forecast responsibility for portions of Idaho serviced by the Central, Eastern and Southern Interagency Dispatch Centers (Figure 1). The Pocatello Fire Weather Office produces this Annual Fire Weather Report. Previous reports are maintained up to five years.

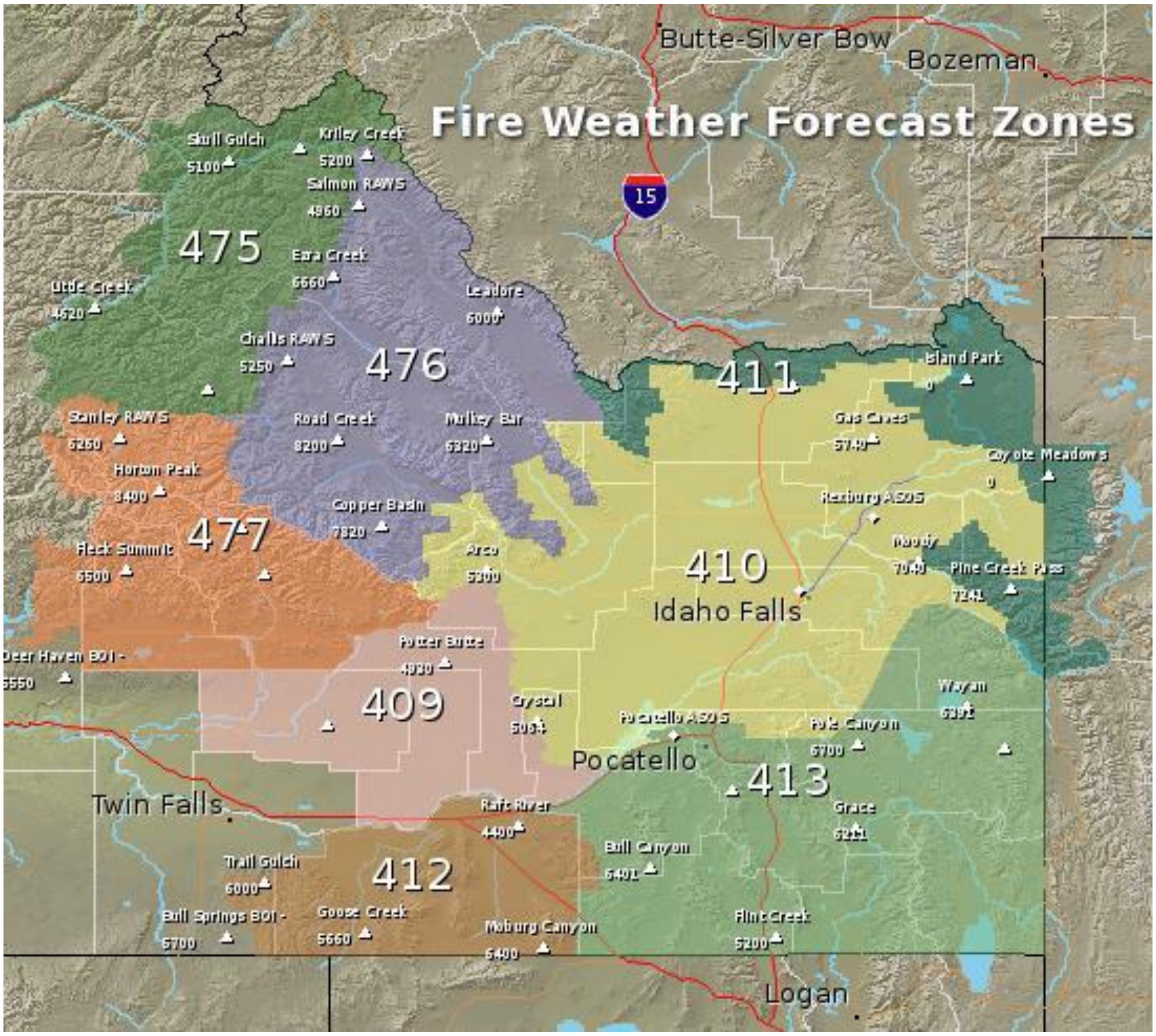

Figure 1 WFO Pocatello Fire Weather area of responsibility (solid color areas).

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2. Overview of the fire season:

The El Niño/Southern Oscillation Index indicated that water temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific were cooler than normal from August 2007 through May 2008 (moderately strong La Niña) then warmed to near normal (neutral) conditions by June 2008 and remained neutral through the end of the year. During the winter of 2007 and the spring of 2008, stronger than normal westerly winds in the upper levels of the atmosphere (jet stream) were concentrated in the eastern Pacific and Gulf of Alaska (typical of La Niña), then decreased in strength becoming weak westerly winds by early summer (ENSO-neutral). Most storm systems in the heart of winter approached Idaho from the west-northwest bringing precipitation, cool temperatures and abundant cloud cover to the state. As summer drew near, the winds aloft became weaker, however storm systems off the Pacific continued to ripple through the state. This limited the northward expansion of warm air associated with strong high pressure that normally forms over the Great Basin during the summer. The National Weather Service Office in Pocatello never observed temperatures of 100 Fahrenheit degrees the entire year.

> The El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle occurs over a two to seven year period and refers to conditions of sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Researchers have identified other cyclic patterns besides ENSO around the globe that may affect long term weather patterns. Some of these cyclic patterns may span 10 or even 30 years. La Nina (colder than normal) and El Nino (warmer than normal) are terms associated with extremes in the ENSO cycle. The ENSO cycle has a strong influence on global climate patterns and is a major player in long term climate outlooks.

At first glance, SNOTEL observations sites from different hydrologic basins across southeast Idaho show both total precipitation and snow pack, as represented by snow water equivalent, near or above average from winter 2007 into late June 2008 (Figures 2.1a and b). This stands in sharp contrast to the below normal precipitation indicated by the Climate Prediction Center (Figure 2.2a). Below normal precipitation is further supported by observed rainfall at the National Weather Service Office in Pocatello (Figures 2.3 and 2.4) including seven of the eight Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) shown in Section 4 of this report (Figures 4.1a-h). This may in part be explained by storm systems embedded in strong northwest winds crossing southeast Idaho where terrain effects can produce a “precipitation shadow effect” on lower slopes and valleys.

Cooler temperatures and persistent cloud cover are generally associated with a northwesterly flow pattern in this part of the country. Observed temperatures in southeast Idaho through the spring of 2008 were fully 3 to 7 degrees Fahrenheit colder than normal (Figure 2.2b). These colder temperatures are believed to be responsible for delayed plant growth and snow pack melt into late June.

Short term drought, i.e. evapotranspiration and near surface soil moisture content, as evidenced by the Keetch-Byram Drought Index, returned quickly for much of the Caribou and Sawtooth National Forest and the Snake River Valley (Figure 2.5). Clearly, precipitation observed at the National Weather Service Office in Pocatello has been below normal for eight of the last ten years. By summers end, the National Drought Mitigation Center (Figure 2.6) indicated moderate hydrologic drought in the upper Snake River Valley and the Caribou National Forest for both hydrologic and agricultural interests and abnormally dry conditions for the Salmon-Challis and Targhee National Forest. The limited recovery in ground water quickly slipped backwards as the year progressed. The Palmer Drought Index (Figures 2.7 and 2.8a and b) showed substantial reversal in this respect as well.

Thunderstorm activity was moderate this year and judged to be significant (greater than 15% of aerial coverage) on eight different days this fire season between early July and mid September (Figure 2.9). The elimination of the wet versus dry (> .10 inch rainfall) thunderstorm requirement from Red Flag criteria resulted in more days with warnings in effect. In 2007, thunderstorms were significant in areal coverage on thirteen days while only eight days were characterized as “dry” thunderstorm events. This fire season wetting rains were observed on seven of the eight thunderstorm days.

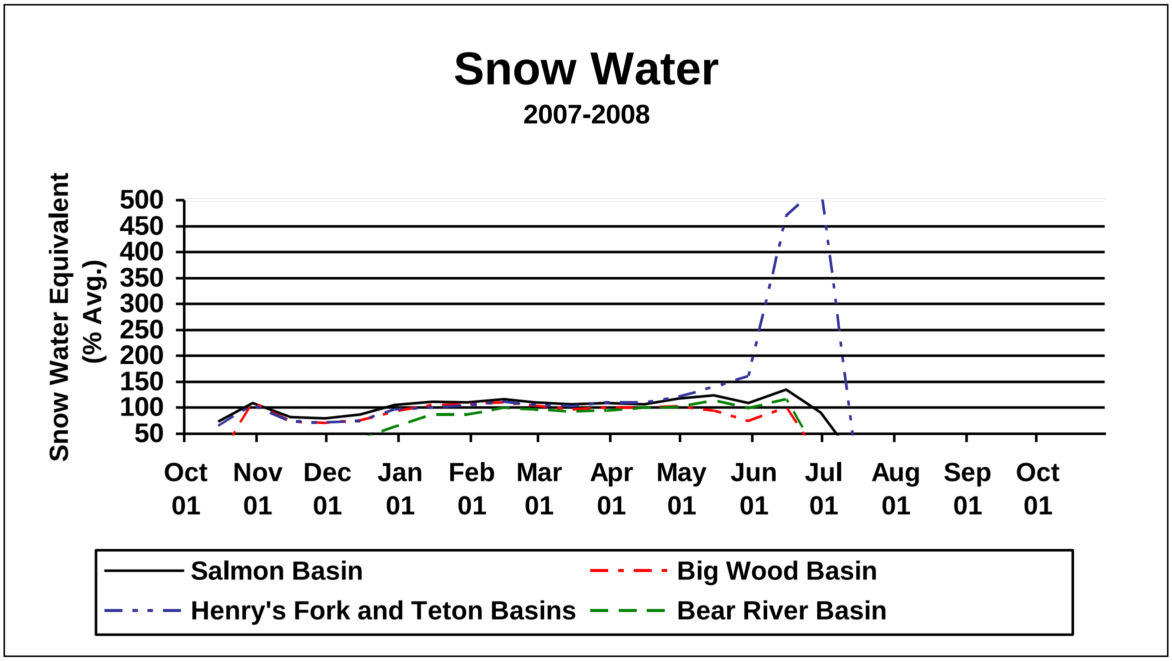

Figure 2.1(a) Snow water equivalent for select Southeast Idaho basins. From USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland Oregon.

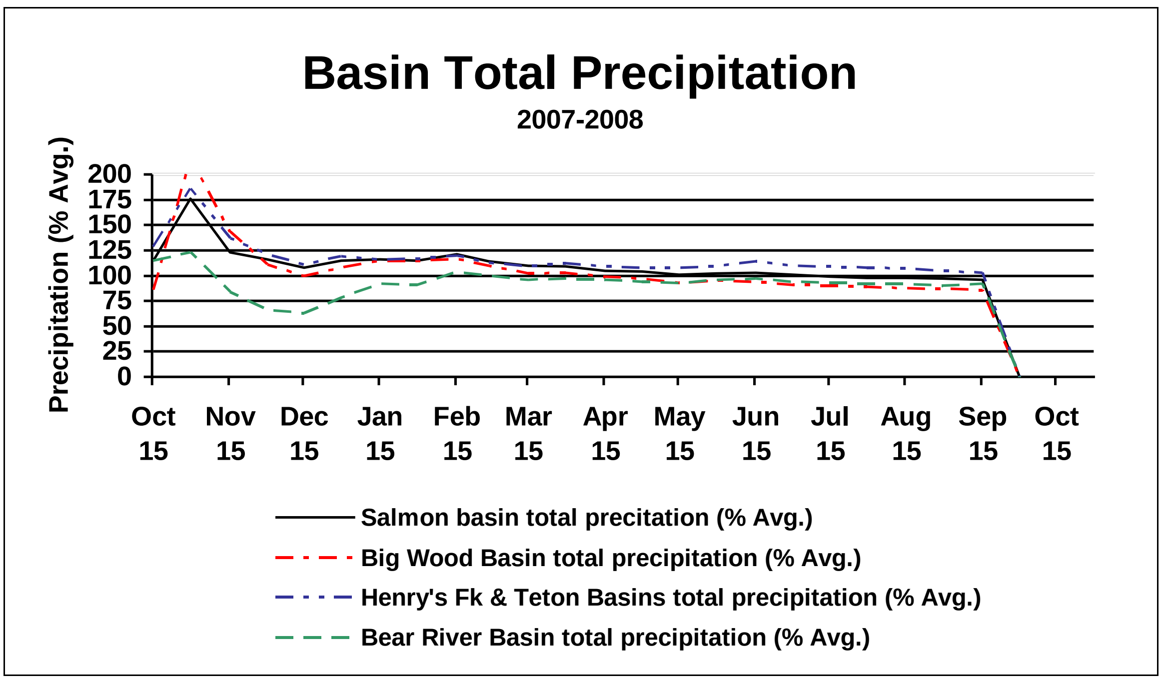

Figure 2.1(b) Total precipitation for select Southeast Idaho Basins expressed as a percent of average. From USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland Oregon.

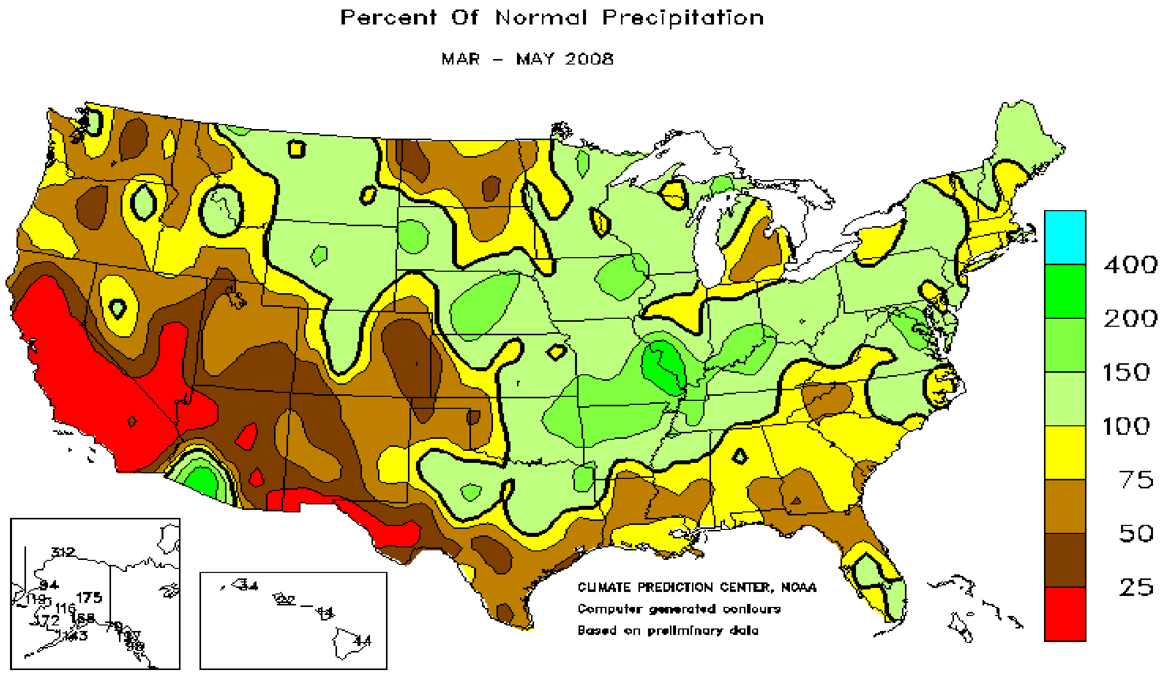

Figure 2.2a Precipitation as a percentage of normal for a 90 day period centered on April 2008, from Climate Prediction Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

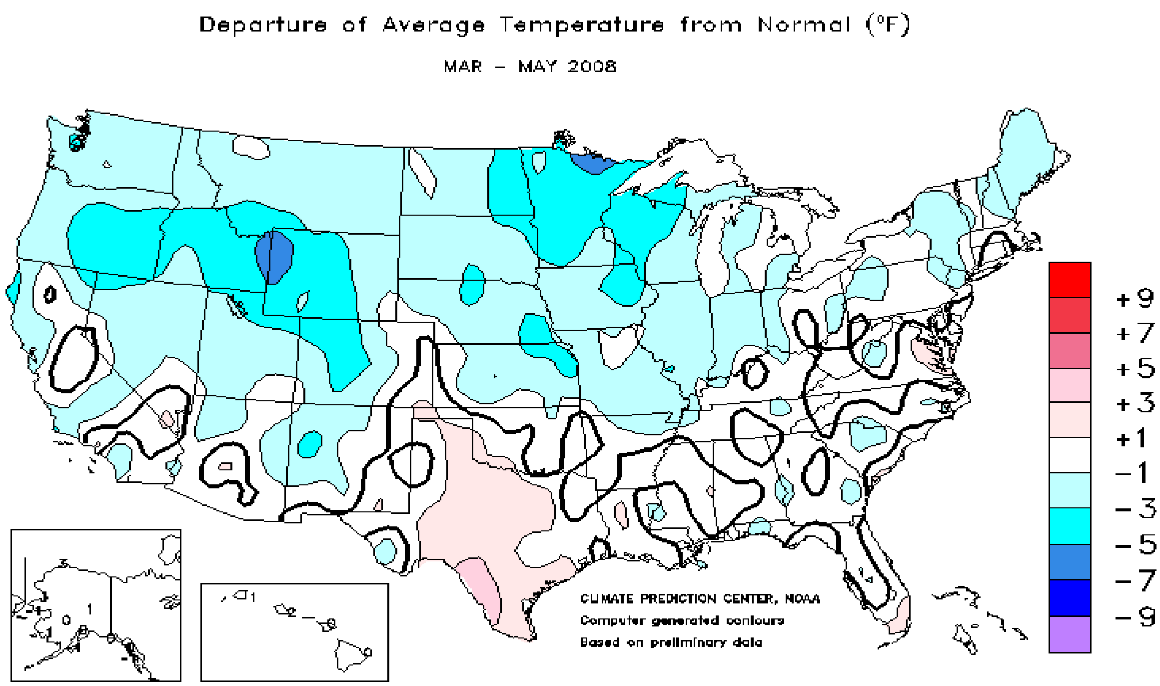

Figure 2.2b Temperature departure from normal for a 90 day period centered on April 2008, from Climate Prediction Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

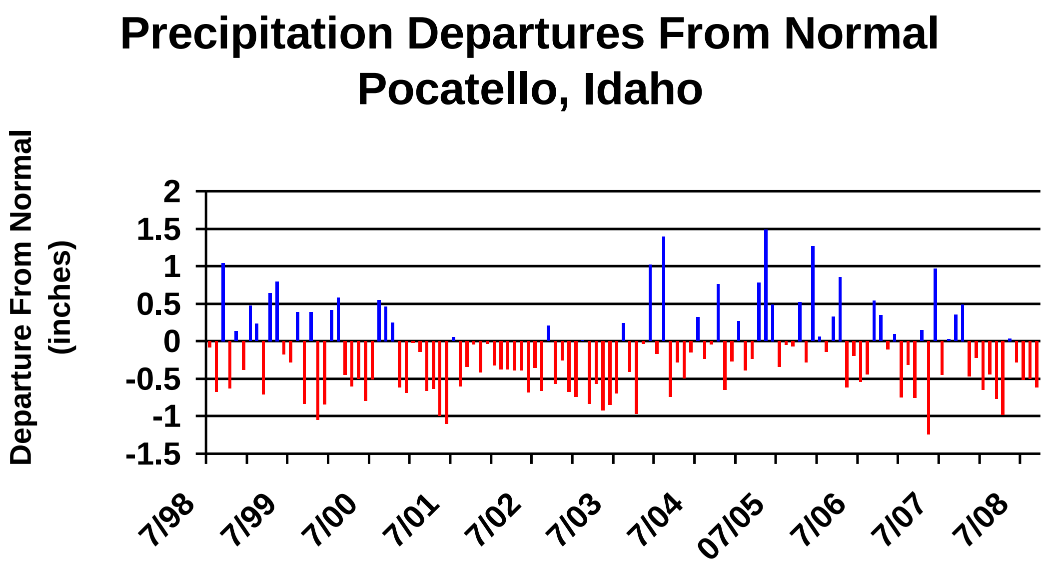

Figure 2.3 Precipitation departures from normal at Pocatello, Idaho based on thirty-year normals of data from 1971 to 2000 archived at the National Climatic Data Center.

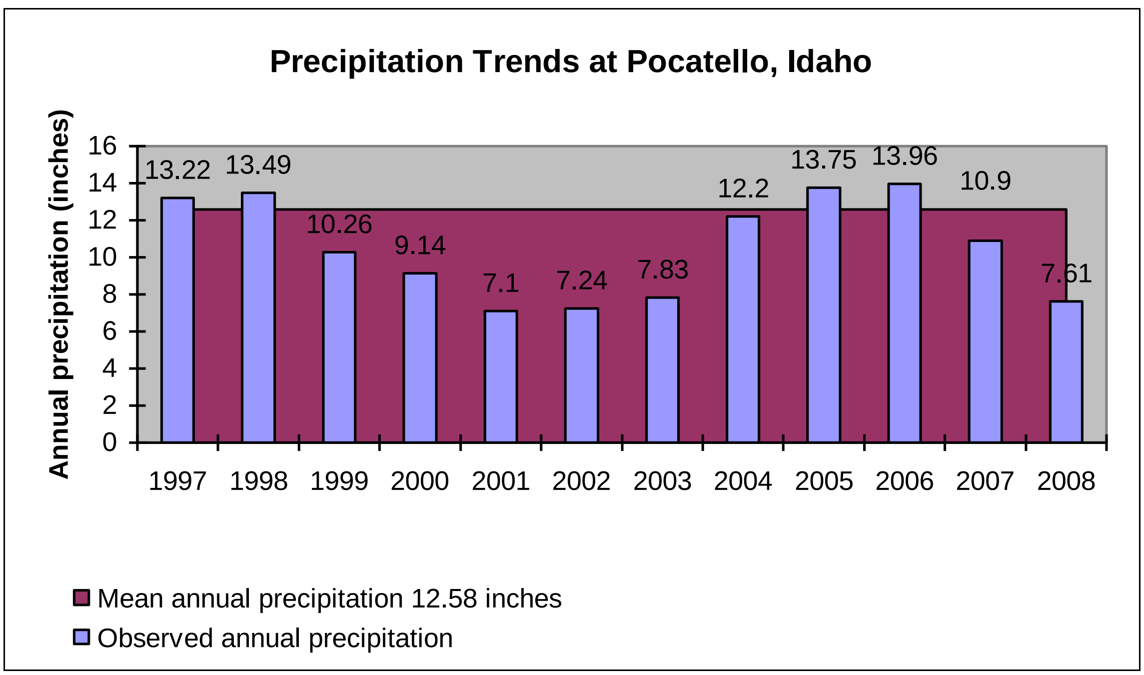

Figure 2.4 Water year (Oct. 1 to Sep. 30) precipitation at Pocatello, Idaho.

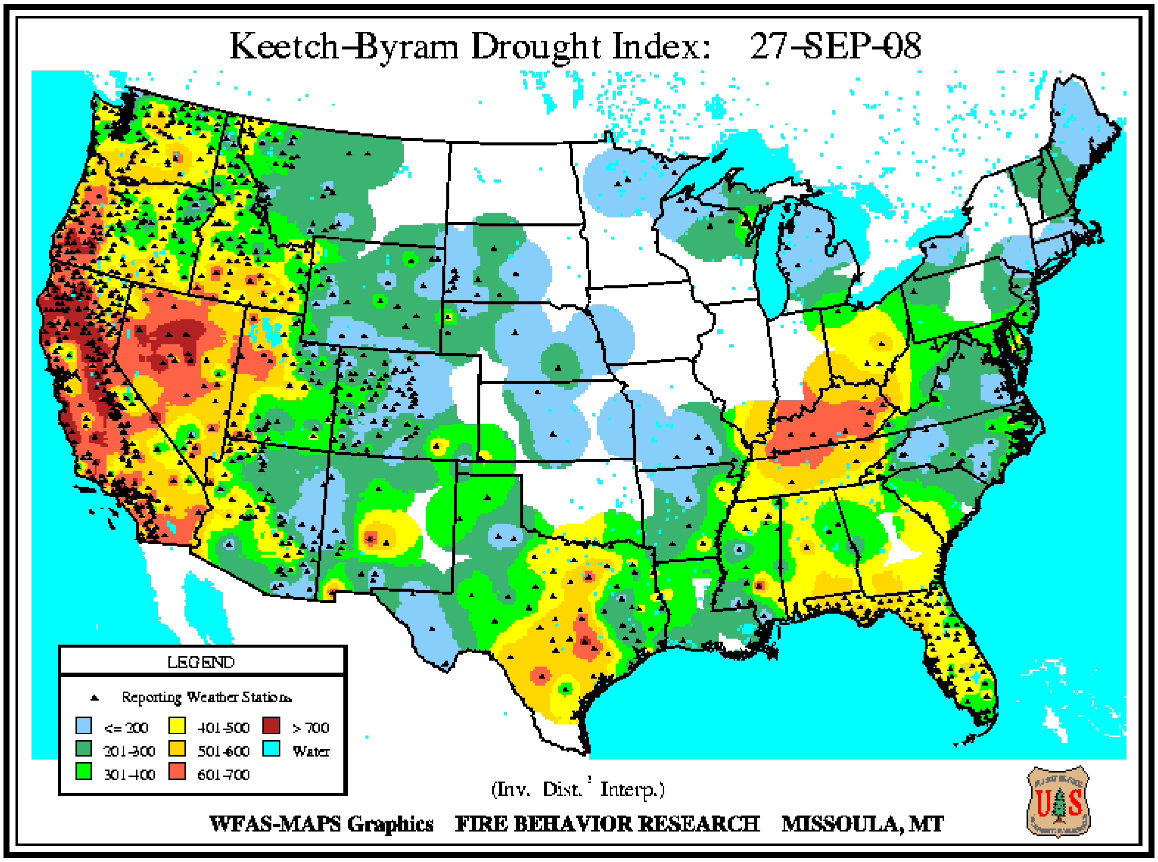

Figure 2.5 Keetch-Byram Drought Index reflecting more short term drought conditions, i.e. evapotransporation and near surface soil moisture.

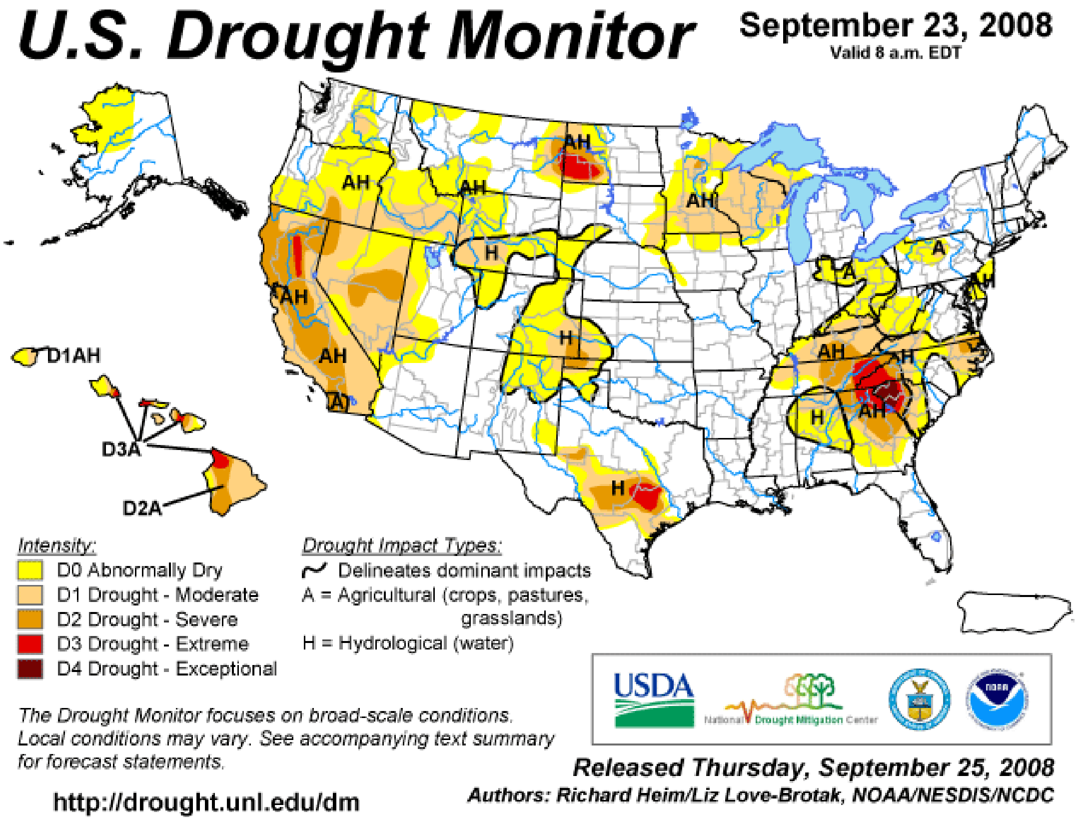

Figure 2.6 Drought summary map is based on a multi-index drought classification scheme and produced jointly by the National Drought Mitigation Center (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) and several federal partners including Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), Climate Prediction Center (U.S. Department of Commerce/NOAA/National Weather Service), and National Climatic Data Center (DOC/NOAA).

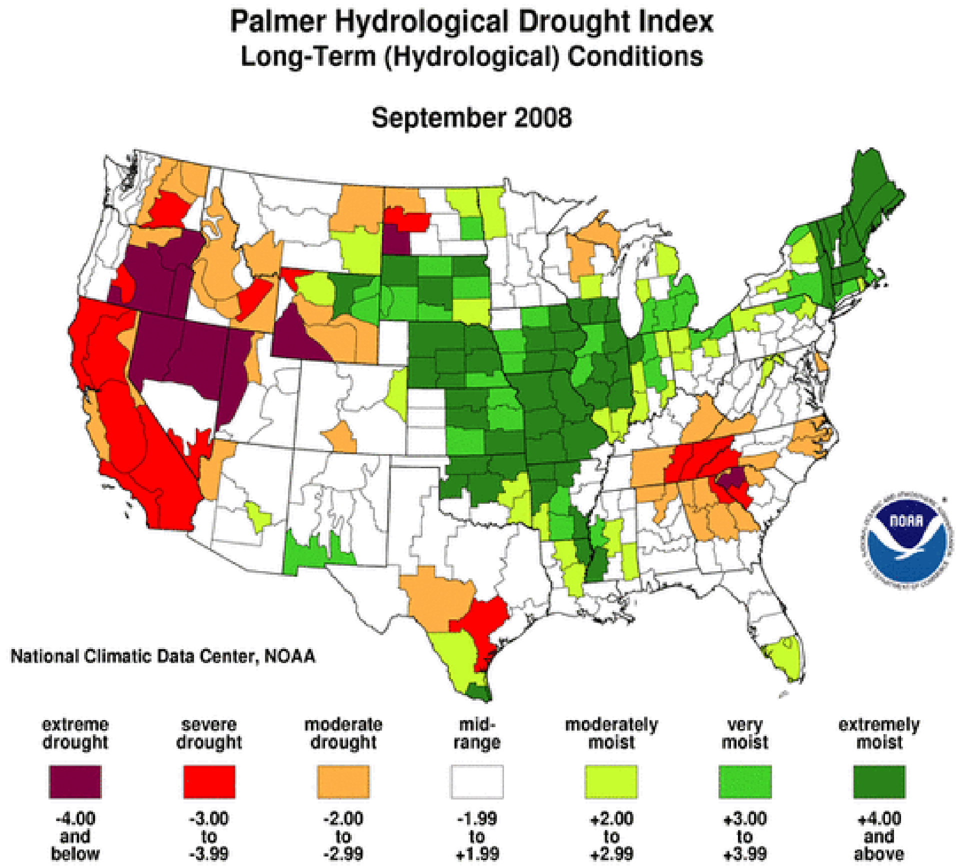

Figure 2.7 Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index measuring more long term hydrologic impacts, i.e. ground water.

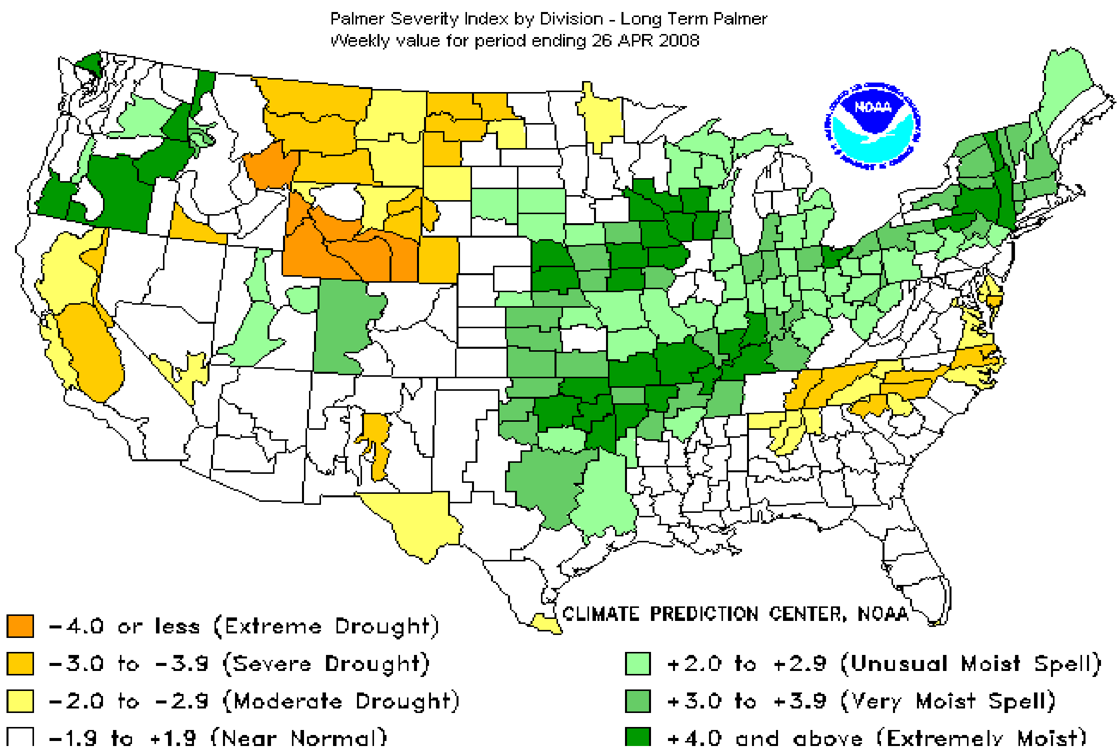

Figure 2.8(a) Palmer Drought Severity (April 2008).

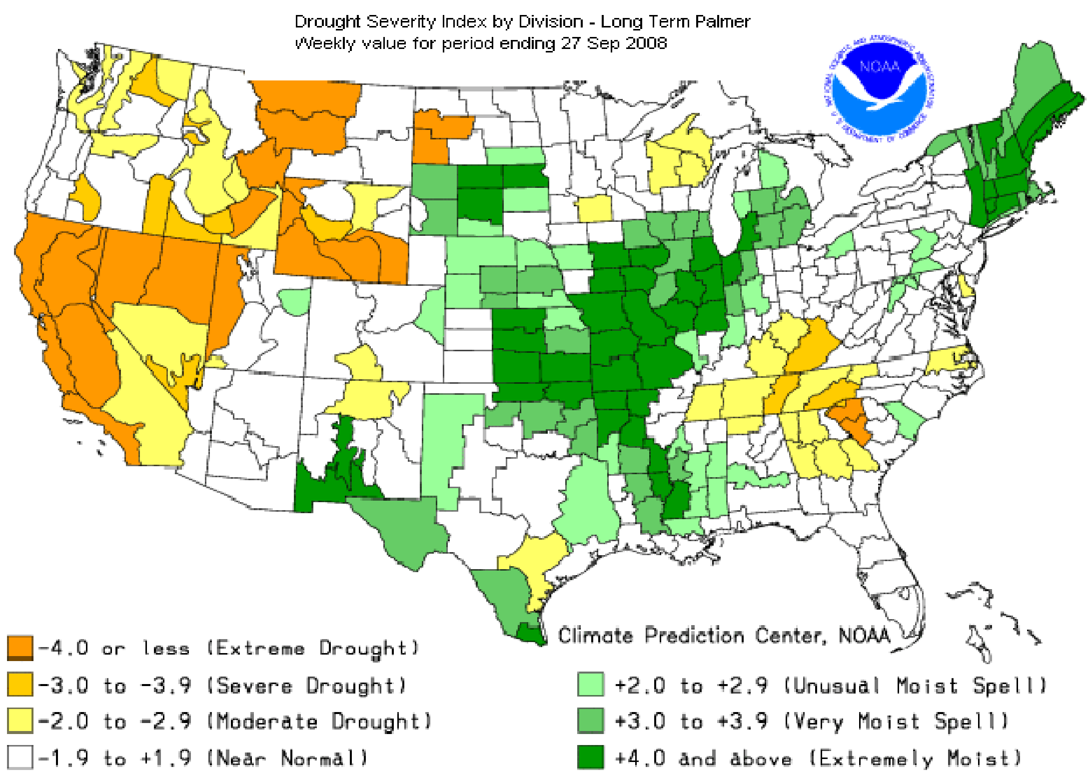

Figure 2.8(b) Palmer Drought Severity (September 2008).

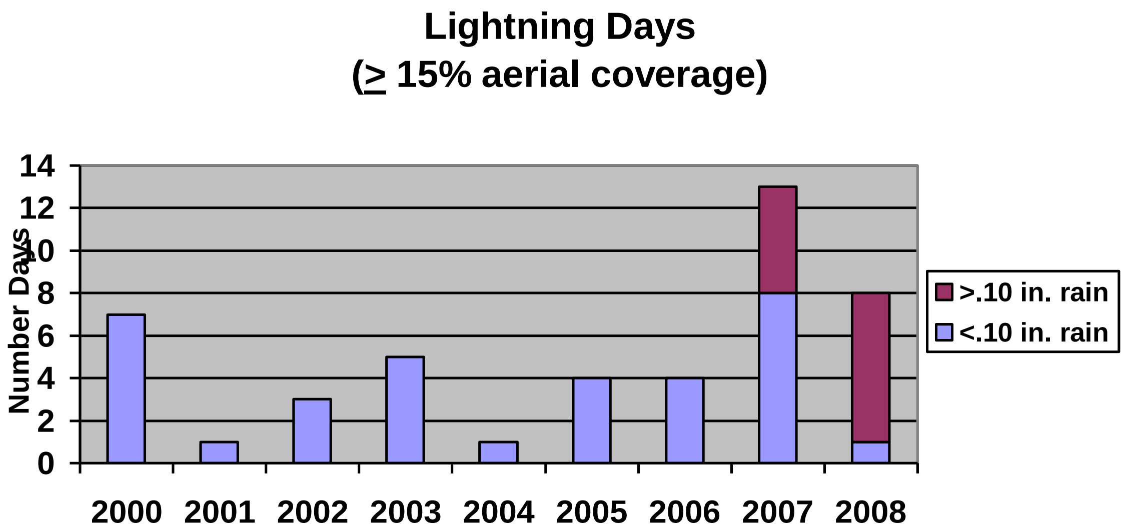

Figure 2.9 Number of days when thunderstorm and lightning activity in Southeast Idaho was judged to be significant as part of the Red Flag Event verification process. Prior to 2007 only days where thunderstorms were characterized as "dry" (<.10 inch rain) are indicated.

3. Weather in review: November 2006 – October 2007

November 2006 through early December 2006: Persistent westerly flow off the Pacific brought rain to southeast Idaho nearly one of every two days for a period of six weeks. Precipitation for this period was just under normal.

Late December 2006 through early February 2007: Flat westerly flow off the Pacific early in the period became north to northwest flow as a ridge of high pressure grew strongly off the west coast. The ridge persisted through the period with storm systems tracking toward the western coast of North America being pushed north of Idaho. The small number of systems that impacted the region had much of their moisture drained out over British Columbia and western Alberta, thus they produced very little precipitation across the region. Snowpack values were between 78-89% of average across central and eastern Idaho by early February.

Early February through early March: High pressure persisted over the eastern Pacific early on before shifting eastward over the west coast by late February. This allowed for relatively warm southwesterly flow to impinge over the region as areas of low pressure approached the coast. The ridge did not allow storm systems to hold together as they approached however, so most ended up splitting apart, with their energy diving south of the Intermountain West. With the lack of moisture and warming temperatures snowpack numbers took a significant hit during this period. Snow Water Equivalent values (or the amount of water available for melting in the snowpack) averaged only 66% of normal over zones 405-407 by early March.

Early March through mid May: Once again high pressure dominated the region, with the ridge settling over the west. Persistent west to southwest flow impinged on the coast and allowed for warmer than normal temperatures. Split flow continued to drive storm energy around the region, and much of the area experienced temperatures in the 60s and 70s during the middle of March. Road Creek RAWS (8400 feet) topped out at 62 degrees Fahrenheit during the warm spell on March 17th! With warmer than normal temperatures hanging around seasonal snowmelt run-off began nearly 1 month ahead of schedule in mid to late April. Snow water equivalent values averaged area-wide at 45% of normal at the end of April.

Mid May through late June: High pressure hung around the western states as well as just off the west coast. This kept west to southwest flow overhead, and allowed for warmer than normal temperatures, and a quick early season warm-up. The one "real" storm of this period rolled through June 6th- 8th. Pocatello Regional Airport reported 1.45 inch of rain on the 6th of the month. In the end the Pocatello Regional Airport ended May with over 1 inch average precipitation deficit for the month, then rebounded to be nearly 1 inch above average during the month of June. Three quarters of the June monthly precipitation total for Pocatello occurred during the storm on the 6th-8th, with a total of 1.53 inches recorded! The remainder of the period was exceptionally dry for most areas.

July: The typical high pressure ridge of Intermountain West summers settled in during July and a very dry and very warm period ensued across the west. The daily mean temperature at Pocatello was 72.5 degrees. This represented the highest mean temperature for any month on record for that location! There were 27 days above 90 degrees during the month at Pocatello, and precipitation was nearly ½ inch below average.

August: The pattern shifted somewhat for a good portion of August with persistent upper-level low pressure overhead. This allowed for intrusions of mid and high level moisture, and helped lead to convection and thunderstorms. No major weather systems impacted the region during the month. Precipitation was near normal for the month, while temperatures were slightly above average.

September: The upper-level trough slid slightly to the east during the month while high pressure built strongly northward over the eastern Pacific. This scenario made for persistent west to northwest flow aloft. With the changing of seasons a more active pattern began late in the month with several large systems impacting the region. The largest of which moved through September 23rd-25th. This low pressure system spread precipitation and cool temperatures to most locations.

October: October began with a weather flourish as several deep and amplified low pressure systems swung through the west. Widespread precipitation and cooler than average temperatures impacted the area during this time as Fall began in earnest.

4. Precipitation and Dry 1000 hour fuels by zone:

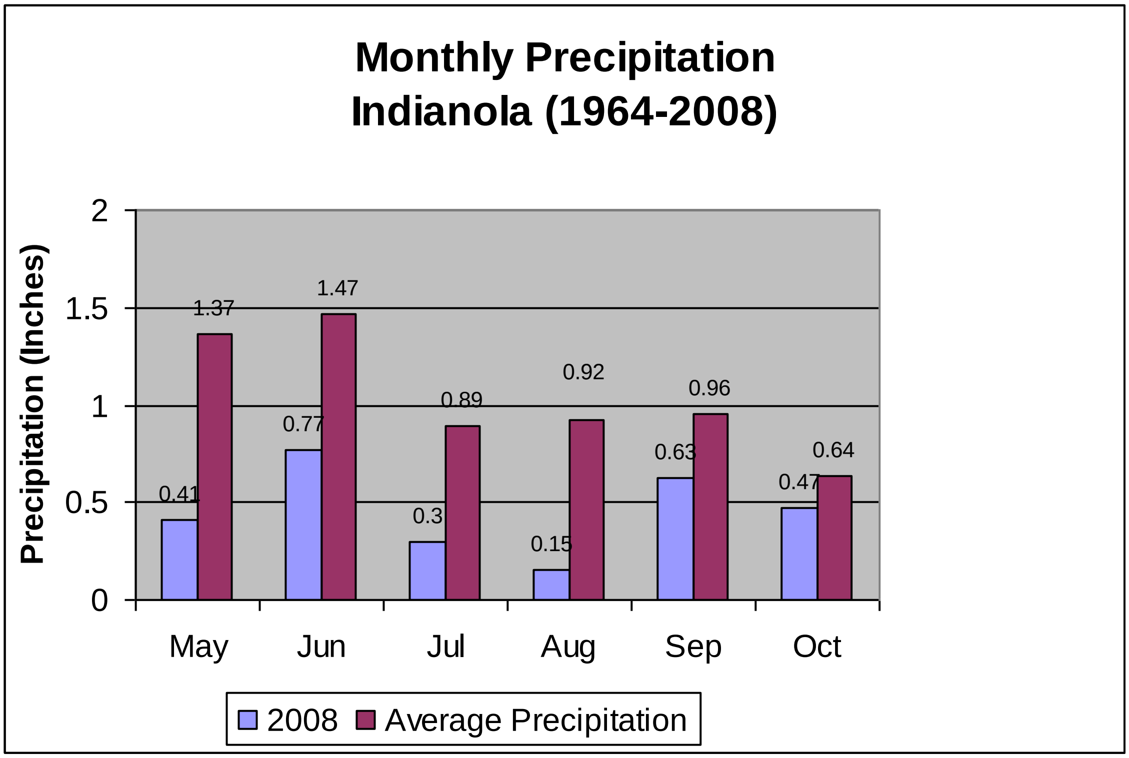

Figure 4.1(a) Observed and average precipitation at Indianola RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 475.

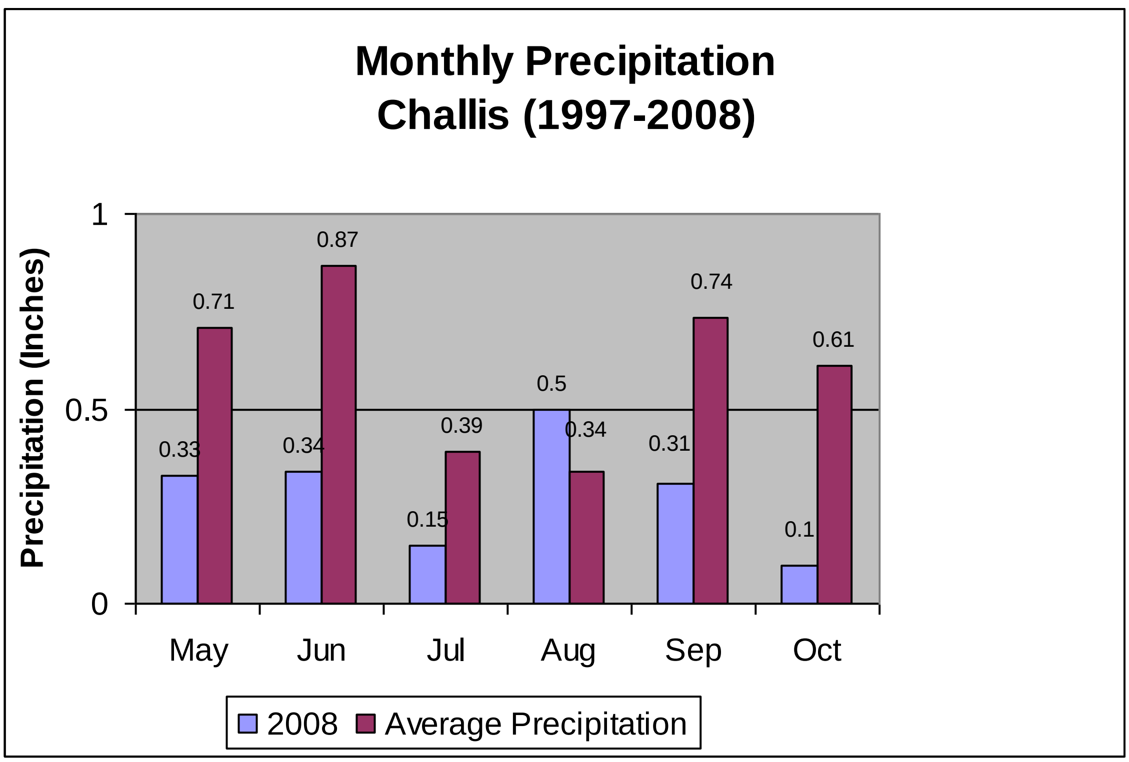

Figure 4.1(b) Observed and average precipitation at Challis RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 476.

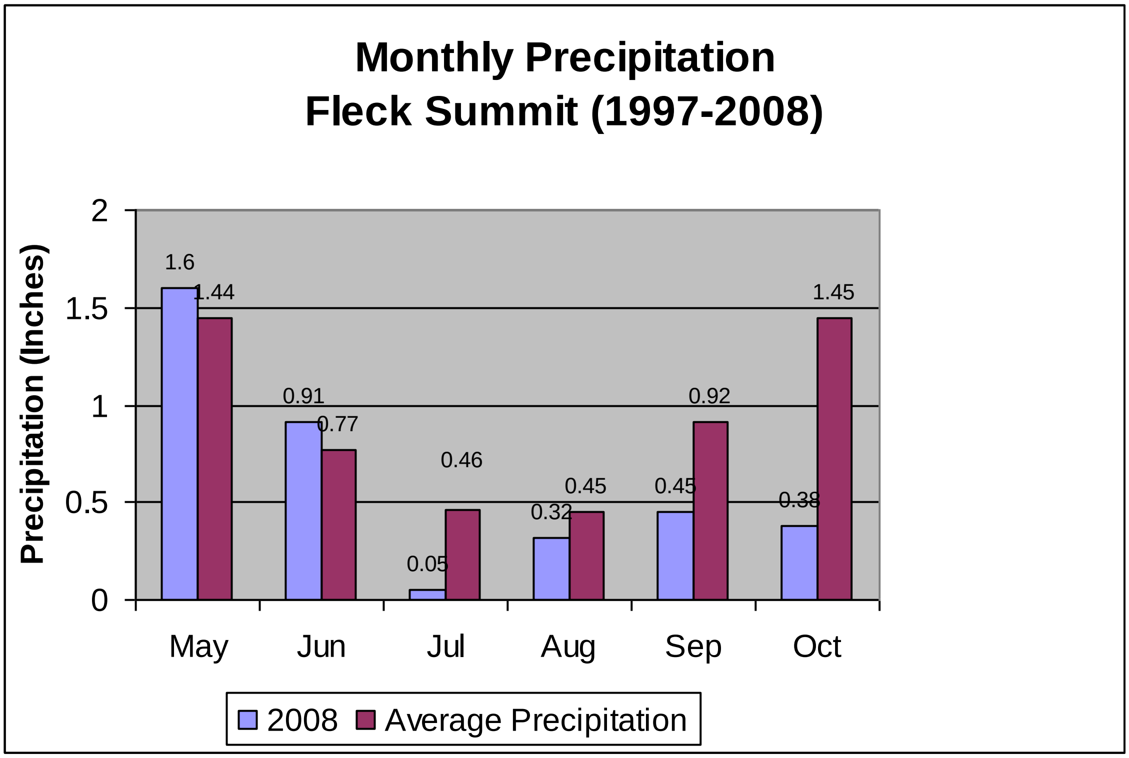

Figure 4.1(c) Observed and average precipitation at Fleck Summit RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 477.

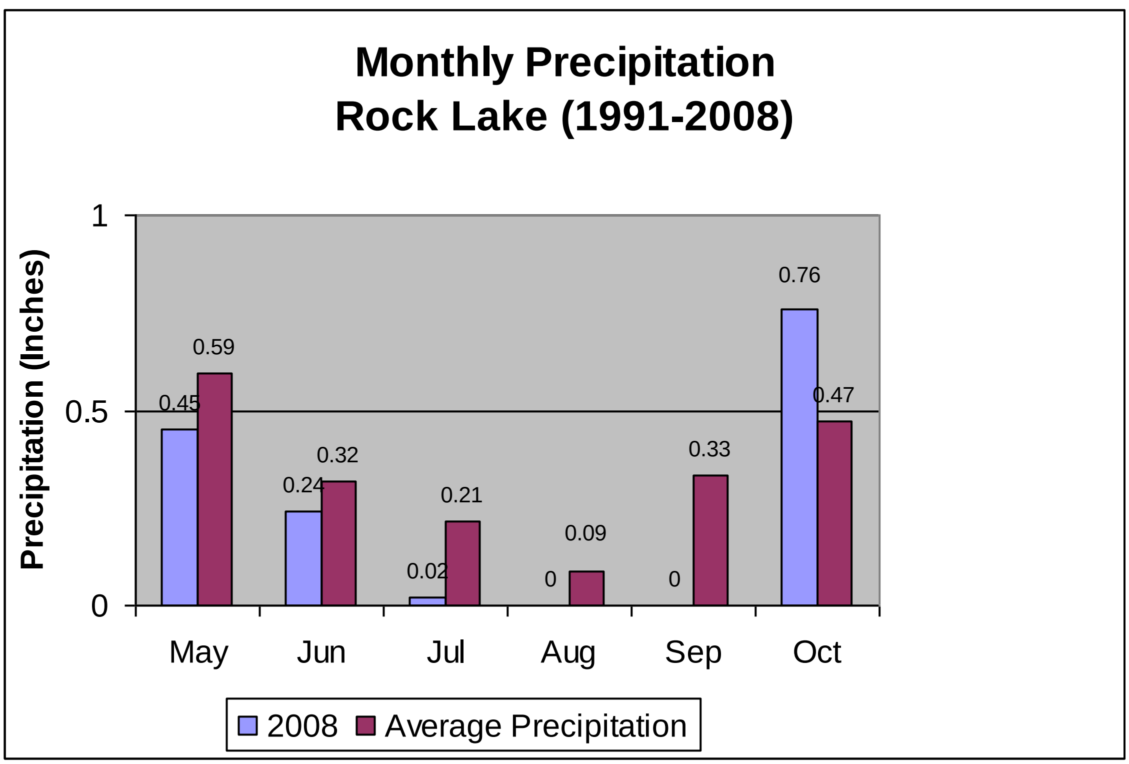

Figure 4.1(d) Observed and average precipitation at Rock Lake RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 409.

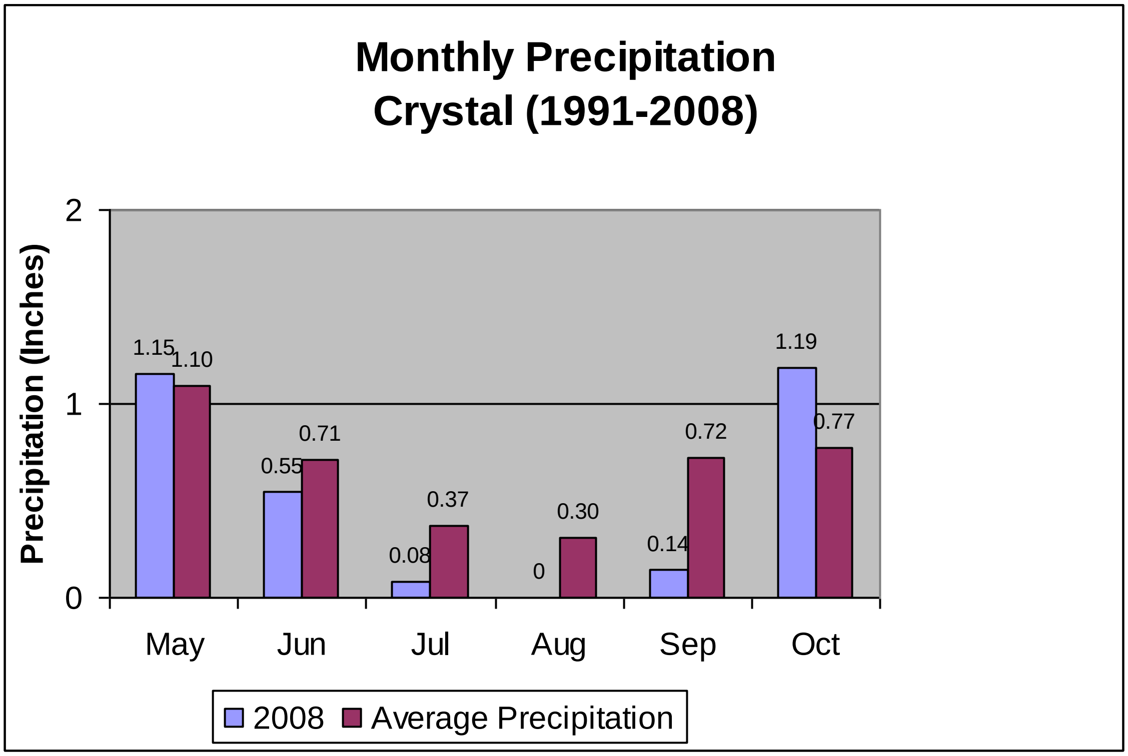

Figure 4.1(e) Observed and average precipitation at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

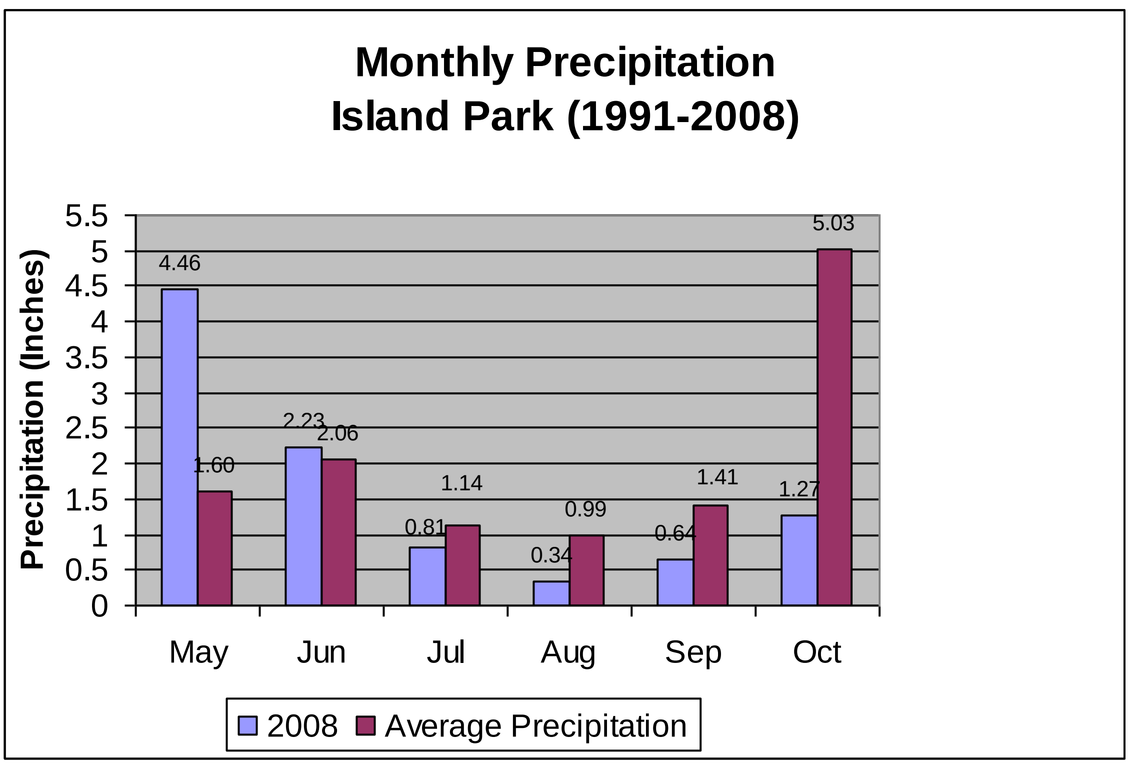

Figure 4.1(f) Observed and average precipitation at Island Park RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 411.

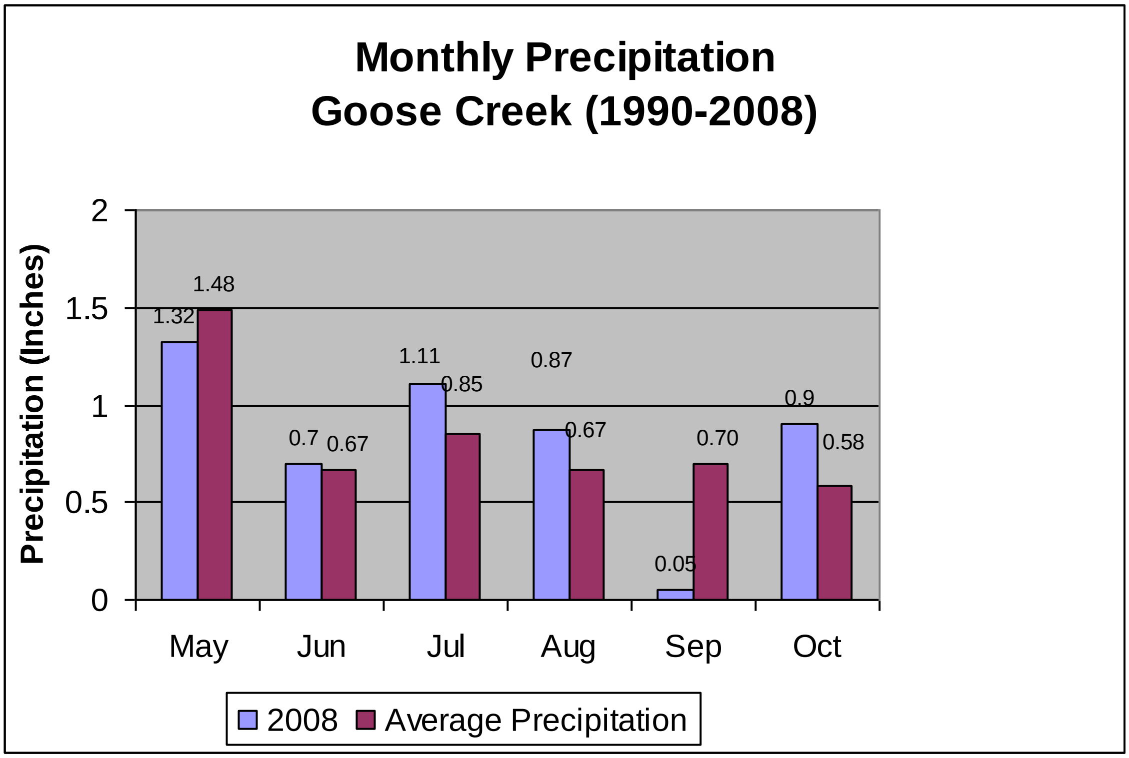

Figure 4.1(g) Observed and average precipitation at Goose Creek RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 412.

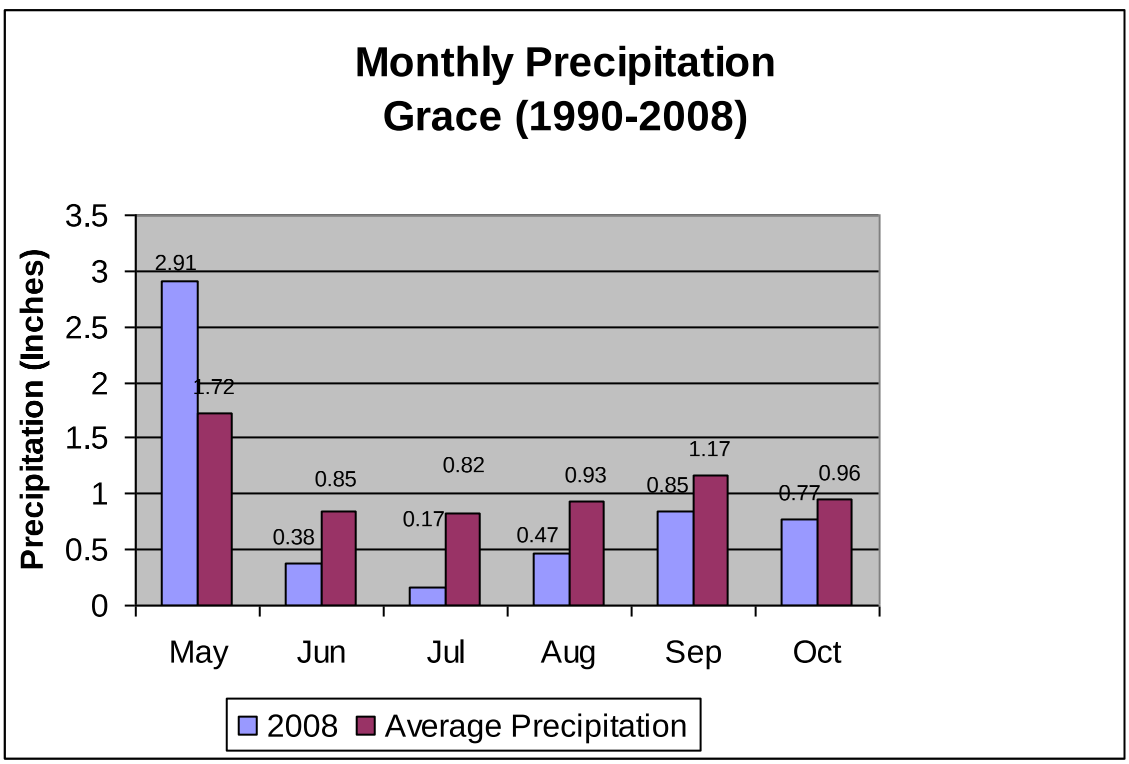

Figure 4.1(h) Observed and average precipitation at Grace RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 413.

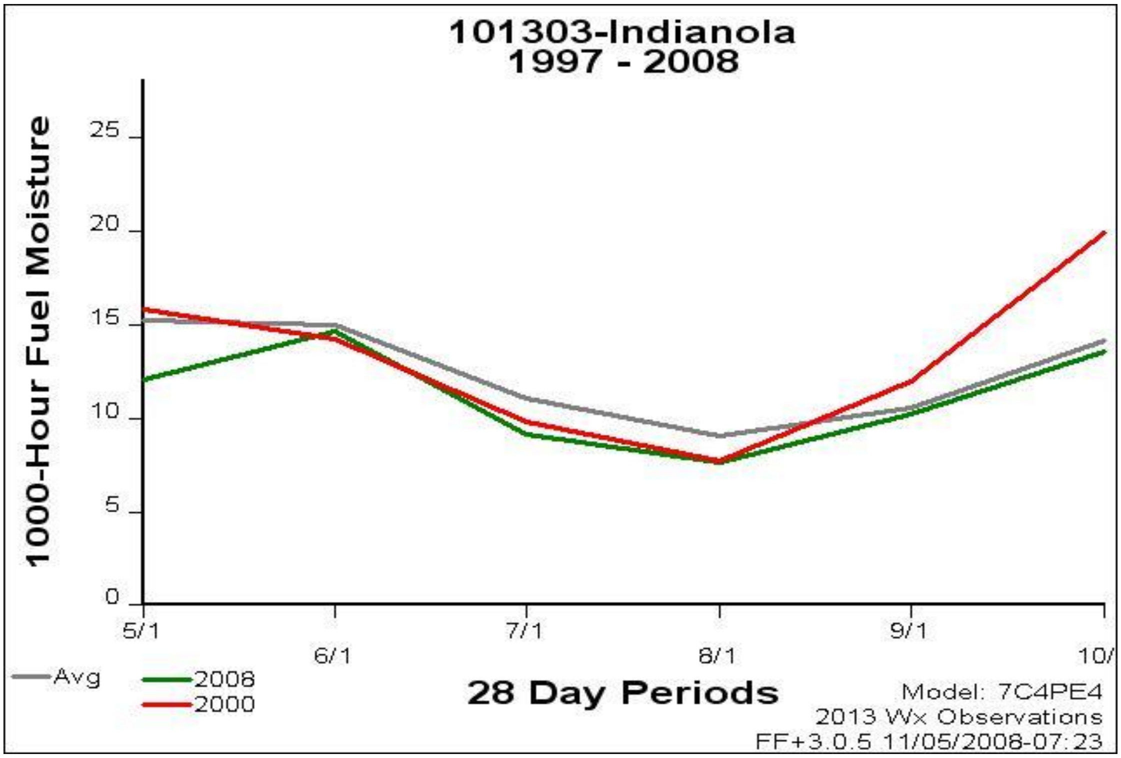

Figure 4.2(a) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Indianola RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 475.

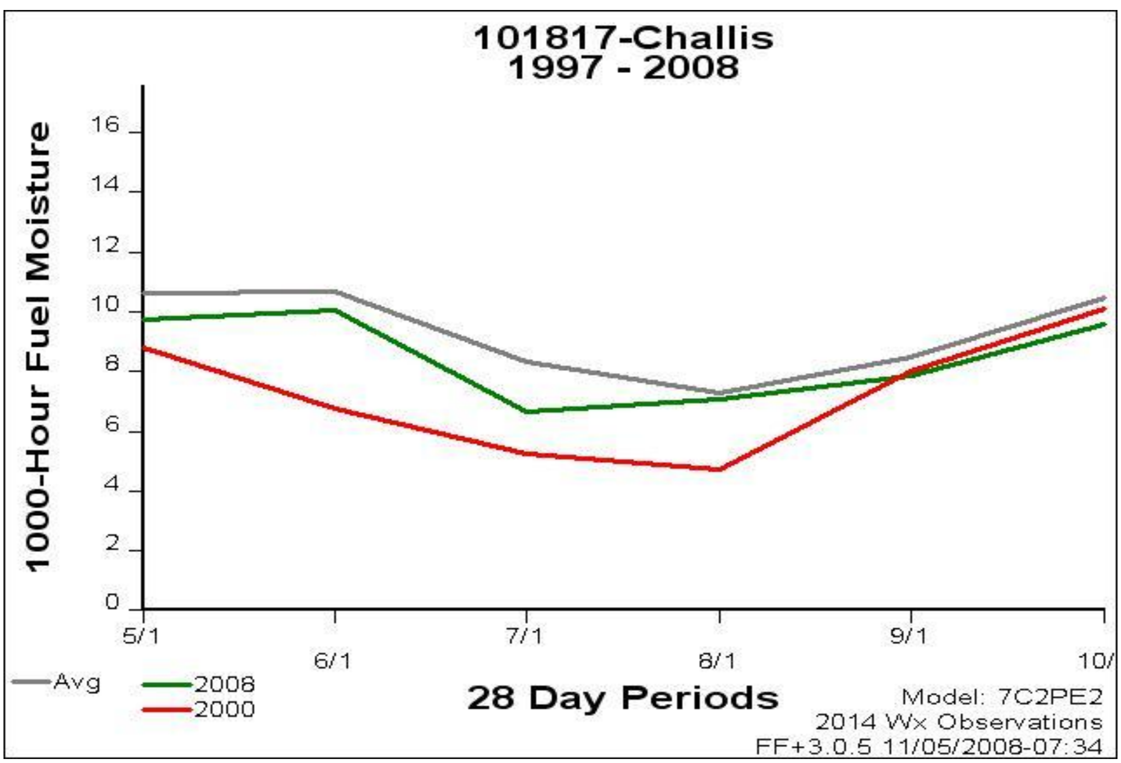

Figure 4.2(b) Observed and average 1000 Fuel Moisture at Challis RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 476.

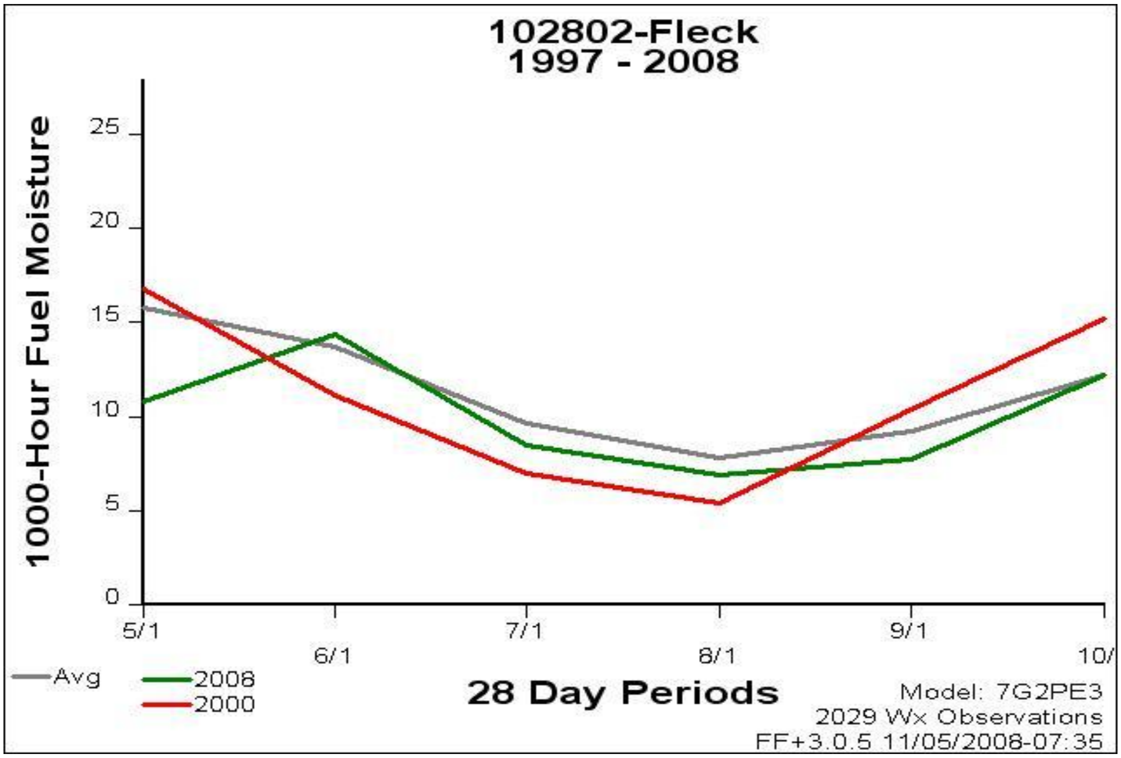

Figure 4.2(c) Observed and average 1000 Fuel Moisture at Fleck Summit RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 477.

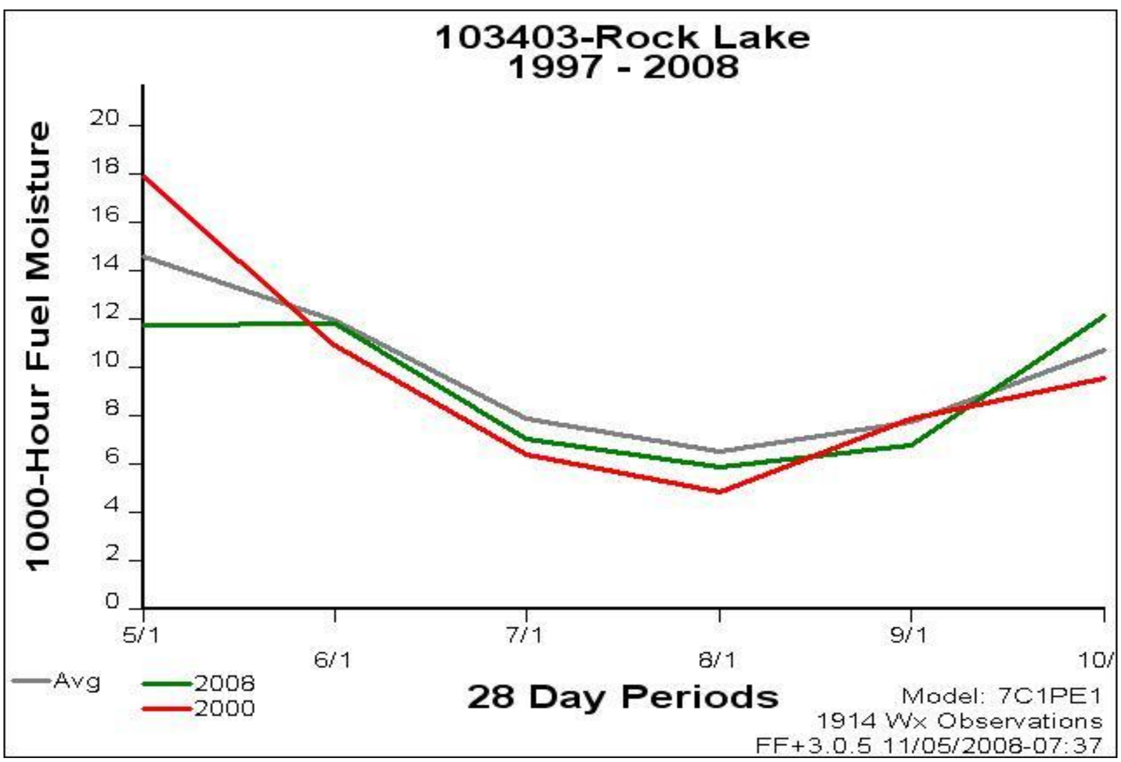

Figure 4.2(d) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Rock Lake RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 409.

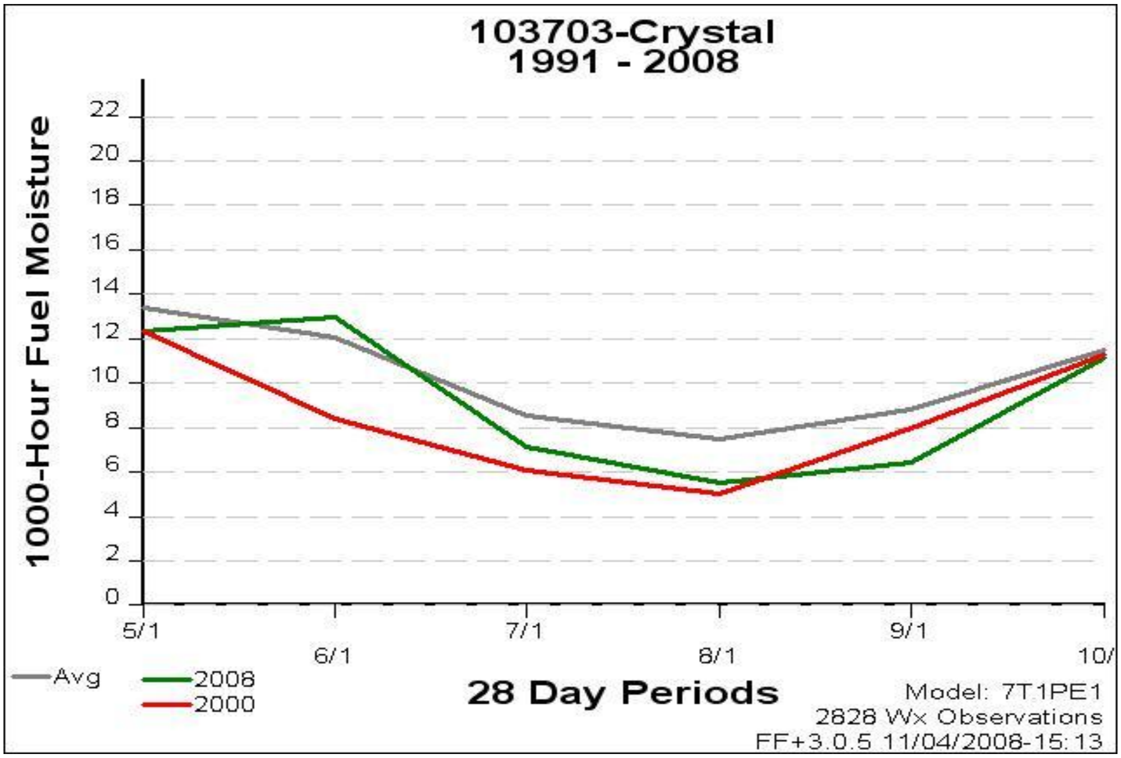

Figure 4.2(e) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

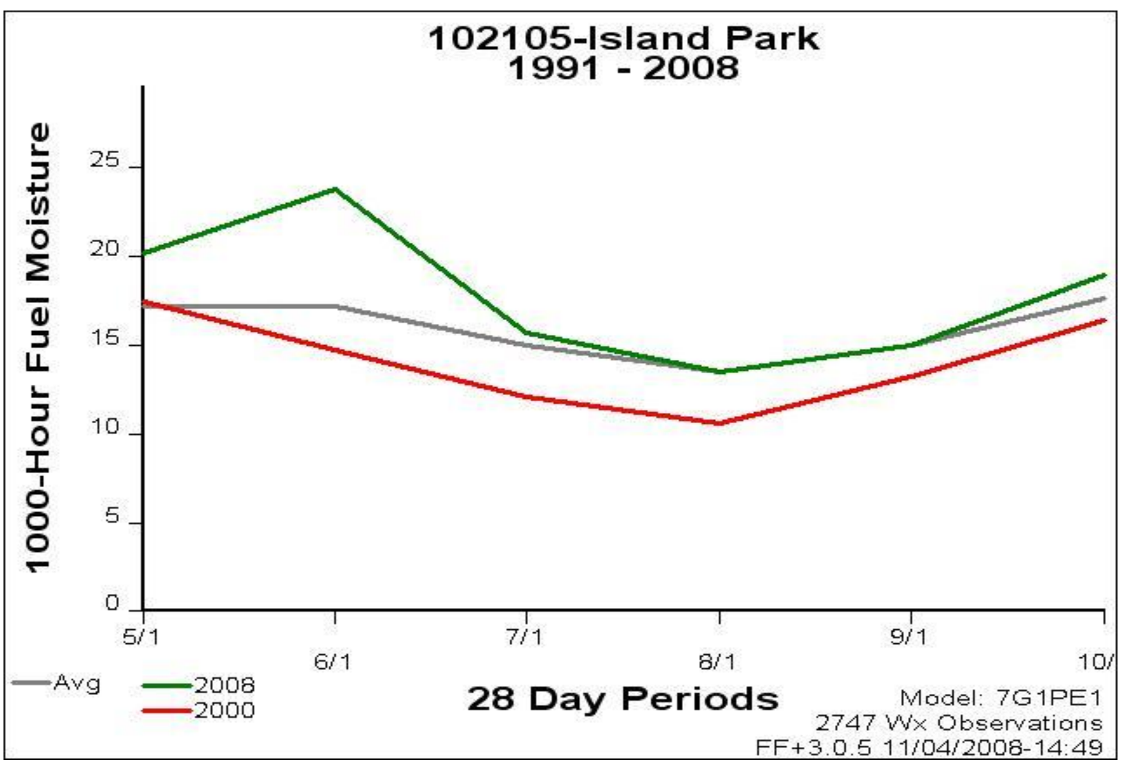

Figure 4.2(f) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Island Park RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 411.

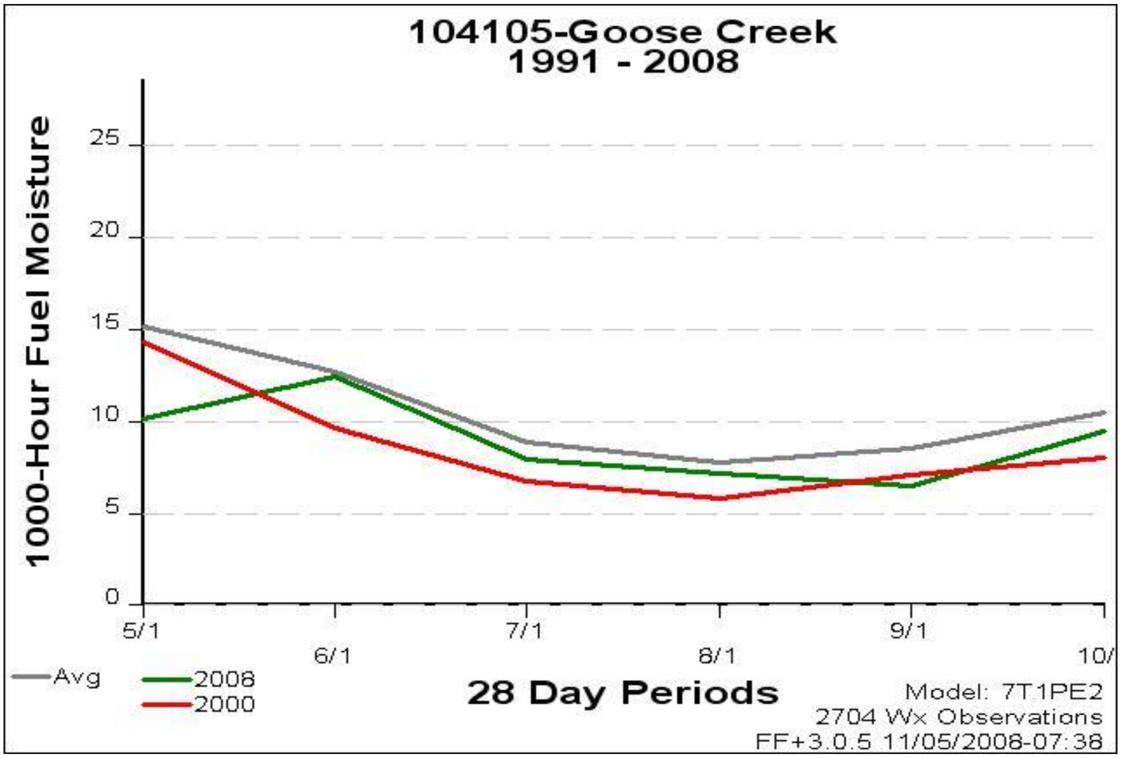

Figure 4.2(g) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Goose Creek RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 412.

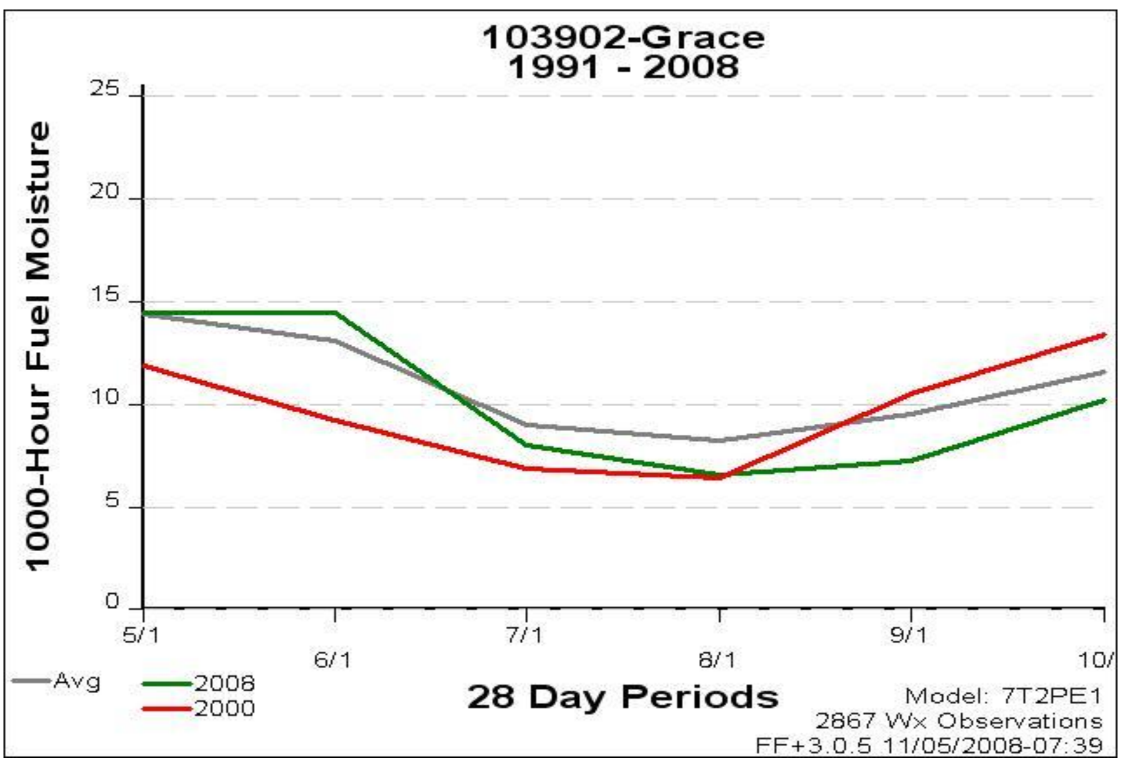

Figure 4.2(h) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Grace RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 413.

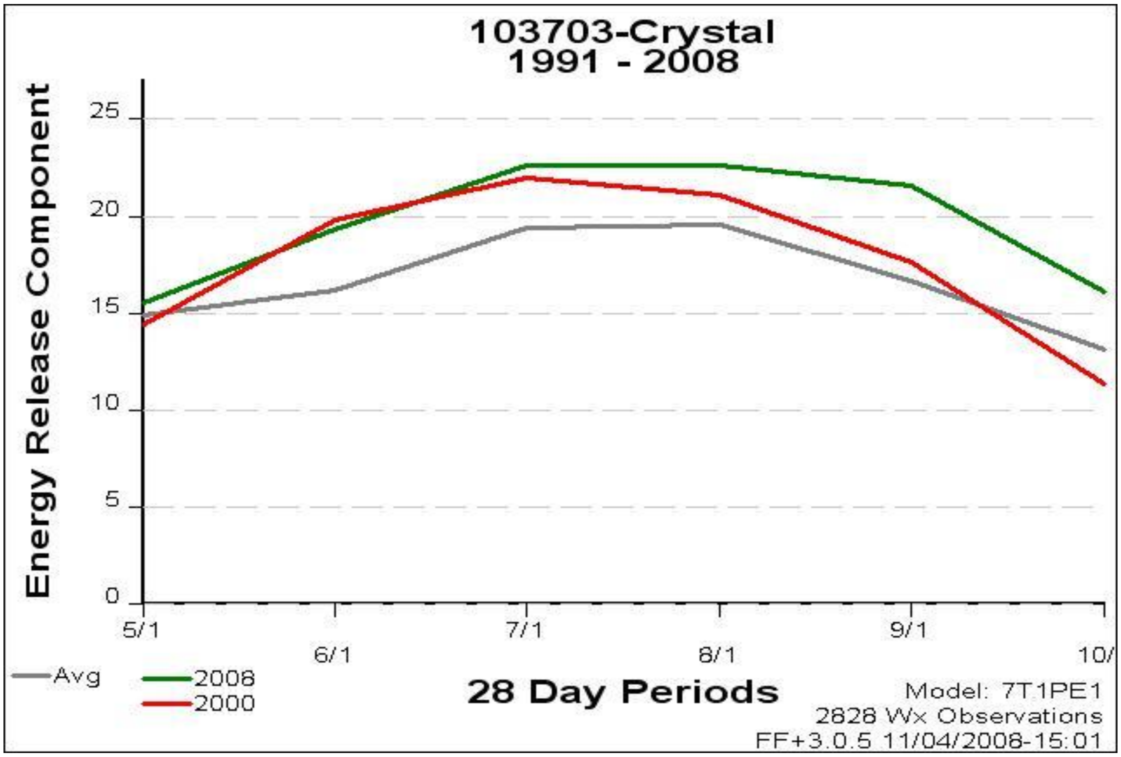

Figure 4.3 Calculated Energy Release Component at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

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5. Office Operations:

5.1 Red Flag Verification

1. Formal verification of Red Flag Warnings in Southeast Idaho began with the 2000 fire season and is now a permanent part of the fire weather program. Verification is based on current Red Flag Warning and Fire Weather Watch criteria that has been coordinated with local land management agencies and published in the Great Basin Annual Operating Plan for Fire Weather and Predictive Services. Current criteria for the Pocatello Fire Weather District are shown in paragraph 5.1.2 below.

Events considered "short fused" or having time lengths typically less than six hours (Dry Lightning) were split out from other events occurring over a longer time period, reference tables 5.1 (a-d) below.

2. Conditions that indicate a Red Flag Event:

Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings, are issued for conditions of <u>very high or extreme fire danger</u> (as determined by land management agencies) and <u>dry fuels</u>, in combination with one of the following:

a. Widely scattered or greater ($\geq$ 15% of aerial coverage) thunderstorm activity.

b. Winds gusts for any three or more hours $\geq$ 25 mph for Southeast Idaho Mountains, $\geq$ 30 mph for the Snake River Plain and relative humidity is $\leq$ 15 percent.

c. In the judgment of the forecaster, weather conditions will create a critical fire control situation. These conditions may include strong microburst winds, passage of a cold front or a strong wind shift.

Red Flag criteria are developed from a local knowledge of fuel types, terrain, weather conditions common or unusual to the area, historical fire behavior, and judgment of the local land management agencies. Because the criteria for issuing Red Flag products can vary from one district to another, these verification results are not necessarily comparable with other forecast offices.

3. Methodology:

Verification of Red Flag Warnings was conducted on a zone by zone basis. Example: If a warning for strong wind was issued for fire weather zones 409 and 410, but strong winds were observed only in zone 410, then this counts as two warnings, one that verified and one false alarm. Also, if strong winds were observed in zone 412, but no warning was issued, then this would be counted as one missed event.

Sources of verification included Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS), Meteorological Reporting Stations (METAR), lightning data, WSR-88D Doppler Weather Radar estimated precipitation, volunteer weather spotter information such as heavy rain events, and reports of observed fire behavior from personnel in the field.

Local MESONET reporting networks maintained by Idaho Department of Transportation and the Idaho National Laboratory were not used as a source of verification for wind events during the 2007 fire season since there are differences in observing standards at these sites.

Statistical parameters were calculated as follows:

Probability of Detection	POD = a/(a+c)
Critical Success Index	CSI = a/(a+b+c)
False Alarm Rate	FAR = 1-[a/(a+b)]

where

a = the number of correct warnings (verified)
b = the number of incorrect warnings (not verified)
c = the number of events not warned

4. Sources of error:

Red Flag criteria for wind events in the Great Basin were modified based on interagency agreement set forth in the Great Basin Fire Weather Operating Plan for 2005 and continue without change for the 2006 and 2007 fire seasons. For the 2008 fire season, the distinction between wet and dry thunderstorms was eliminated from the Red Flag criteria owing to concerns of lightning strikes and fire ignition occurring outside the main thunderstorm rain shaft. A thunderstorm was previously considered "dry" if it produced little or no precipitation (< 0.10 inch). The mid-point of a forecast range serves as the break point for watch/warning issuance. This effectively adds an element of representativeness to the verification process. Therefore, any inference of trends from verification results prior to 2005 must consider this change as well as changes made to the established criteria for a Red Flag Event and verification procedures in past years. The Red Flag Event criteria and verification procedures also changed in 2002 and 2004. Please reference past issues of this Fire Weather Annual Report.

Forecaster skill level and confidence may be lower for peak wind gusts over sustained wind speed. Downward transport of momentum in the atmosphere, complex terrain, inversions of temperature lapse rate, variations in surface insolation owing to vegetative ground cover, reflectivity, absorption and transmissivity of the atmosphere, and the energy phase change of water in the atmosphere all impact the observed peak surface wind gust. Not all of these processes are sufficiently represented by available computer modeling and operational forecaster techniques.

Personal judgment was required to determine when lightning was more than an isolated event and significant in areal coverage.

Field observations of fire behavior may serve as an important indicator of Red Flag conditions. On rare occasion this may affect the best judgment of the forecaster and land management personnel. On days or in locations where there were no on-going fires this information was not available.

In paragraph 2d above, judgment of the forecaster and land management personnel is permitted to override the strict criteria of relative humidity and wind gusts. The general consensus is there is enough uncertainty in the fire environment (fuel, weather and topography) and this should remain a necessary and important element of the Red Flag criteria. This also requires a certain amount of judgment in the verification process.

Both RAWS and METAR stations report instantaneous wind gusts, but the observing standards for height of the wind sensor can vary.

On rare occasion the fuels were defined as critical at an elevation below that of existing RAWS and METAR stations.

Skill and lead-time vary with the type of event.

5. Decision Criteria

Wind – The number of available RAWS and METAR sites varied both with the area warned and location where fuels were defined as critical. Every attempt was made to judge the representativeness of wind conditions.

Lightning – Archived lightning data was used to determine verification. A good deal of judgment was needed to determine if the observed lightning was more than an isolated event.

Wet versus dry thunderstorms – this element was removed from the Red Flag Criteria for the 2008 fire season. The number of reported fire starts is not a reliable indicator since lightning strikes can occur outside the thunderstorm precipitation shield striking drier fuels and a single thunderstorm can be long lived producing numerous strikes over some distance.

Other – Reports of observed fire behavior from personnel in the field continue to be useful when dealing with long-term drought conditions and days of reported low relative humidity. If sustained fire runs are observed but available observations do not necessarily support warning criteria, the judgment would likely fall on the side of safety of life and property.

6. Results:

Red Flag Warning criteria were met on a total of 16 different days during this fire season in the Pocatello Fire Weather District. Twelve of these days were the result of low relative humidity and gusty winds. There were 4 days when Red Flag Warning criteria were met somewhere in the Pocatello Fire Weather District without a warning in effect however, warnings may have been in effect in adjoining areas.

	May-June	July	August	September-October	Total
Total # of watches	0	17	14	14	45
Total # of warnings	0	17	44	18	79
Verified warnings that were preceded by a watch	0	11	9	3	23
Warnings verified (a)	0	11	29	11	51
Warnings not verified (b)	0	6	15	7	28
Events not warned (c)	0	0	4	1	5

Table 5.1(a). Combined synoptic (long term) and short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2008 season.

	May-June	July	August	September-October	Total
Total # of watches	0	12	7	8	27
Total # of warnings	0	13	25	7	45
Verified warnings preceded by a watch	0	7	5	3	15
Warnings verified (a)	0	7	13	3	23
Warnings not verified (b)	0	6	11	4	21
Events not warned (c)	0	0	2	1	3

Table 5.1(b). Synoptic scale Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2008 season. Example cold fronts, low relative humidity, strong pressure gradient related winds.

	May-June	July	August	September-October	Total
Total # of watches	0	5	7	6	18
Total # of warnings	0	4	19	11	34
Verified warnings preceded by a watch	0	4	4	0	8
Warnings verified (a)	0	4	16	8	28
Warnings not verified (b)	0	0	4	3	7
Events not warned (c)	0	0	2	0	2

Table 5.1(c). Short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2008 season. Example: lightning events and strong micro burst winds.

Red Flag verification resulted in the following:

	Synoptic Events	Short Fused Events (Lightning)	All Events
Probability of detection POD =	0.88	0.93	0.91
Critical success index CSI =	0.49	0.76	0.61
False alarm rate FAR =	0.48	0.20	0.35
Average lead time for Warnings =	11 hrs. 49 min.	11 hrs. 03 min.	11 hrs. 24 min.
Average lead time for verified watches =	30 hrs. 44 min.	40hrs. 56 min.	34 hrs. 17 min.

Table 5.1(d). Combined synoptic (long term) and short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2008 season.

7. Implications:

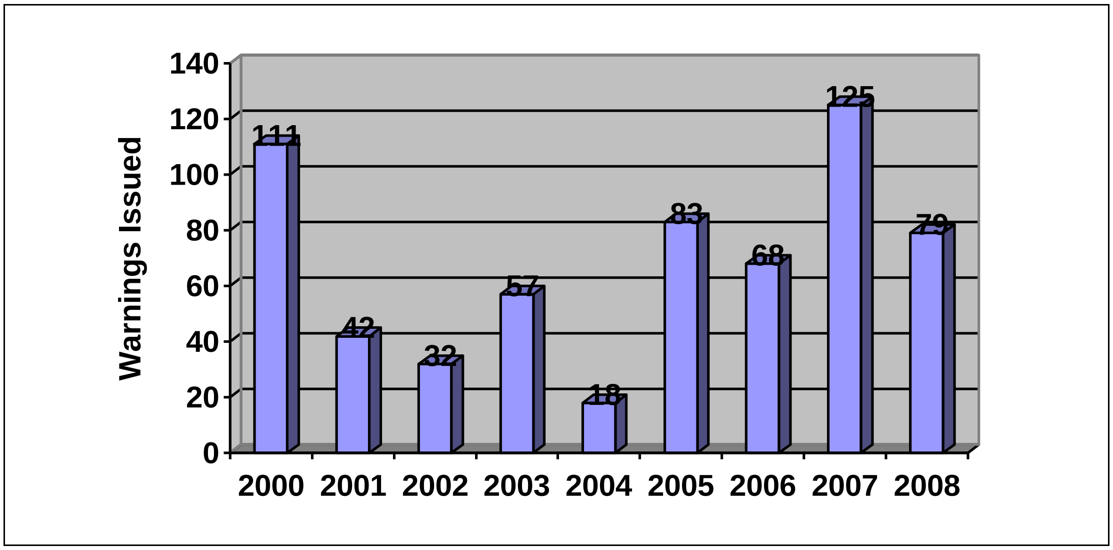

Figure 5.2 Historical Red Flag Warnings in Southeast Idaho.

The 2008 fire season in Southeast Idaho was short lived owing to cooler than normal spring temperatures and mountain snow pack that persisted well into the summer months. Local vegetation entered the “green-up” period later than normal followed by later than normal curing of local fuels. Lightning activity was judged to be significant on 8 days this season, double the typical seasonal average of 4 days (Figure 2.9) and accounted for 30 of the 56 observed events. The Weather Forecast Office in Pocatello achieved a probability of detection of 0.91 but this was off set by a false alarm rate of 0.35 this year, down from .39 in 2007.

The wet versus dry thunderstorm distinction was eliminated from the Red Flag criteria for the 2008 fire season. This historically has been a controversial subject since the observed rainfall varies from one thunderstorm to the next on any given event day and lighting strikes occurring outside the main rain shaft can and often do result in ignition of fuels. The new Red Flag criteria resulted in an apparent conflict of ideas on August 8, 2008 when a Flash Flood Watch was simultaneously in effect with a Red Flag Warning near Ketchum, Idaho. The Flash Flood Watch highlighted the potential for rapid runoff and debris flows on the burn scar left by the Castle Rock Wild Fire of 2007. Hydrophobic soils combined with steep terrain lacking vegetative cover greatly increase the threat of flash flooding with minimal rain fall for years following a wild fire event.

5.2 Spot Forecasts prepared by WFO Pocatello:

Wildfires	184
Prescribed Fires	152
HAZMAT	1
Backup	5
Search & Rescue	1
Total	343

Verbal Phone Briefings
* for fire support = 46
* search & rescue = 1

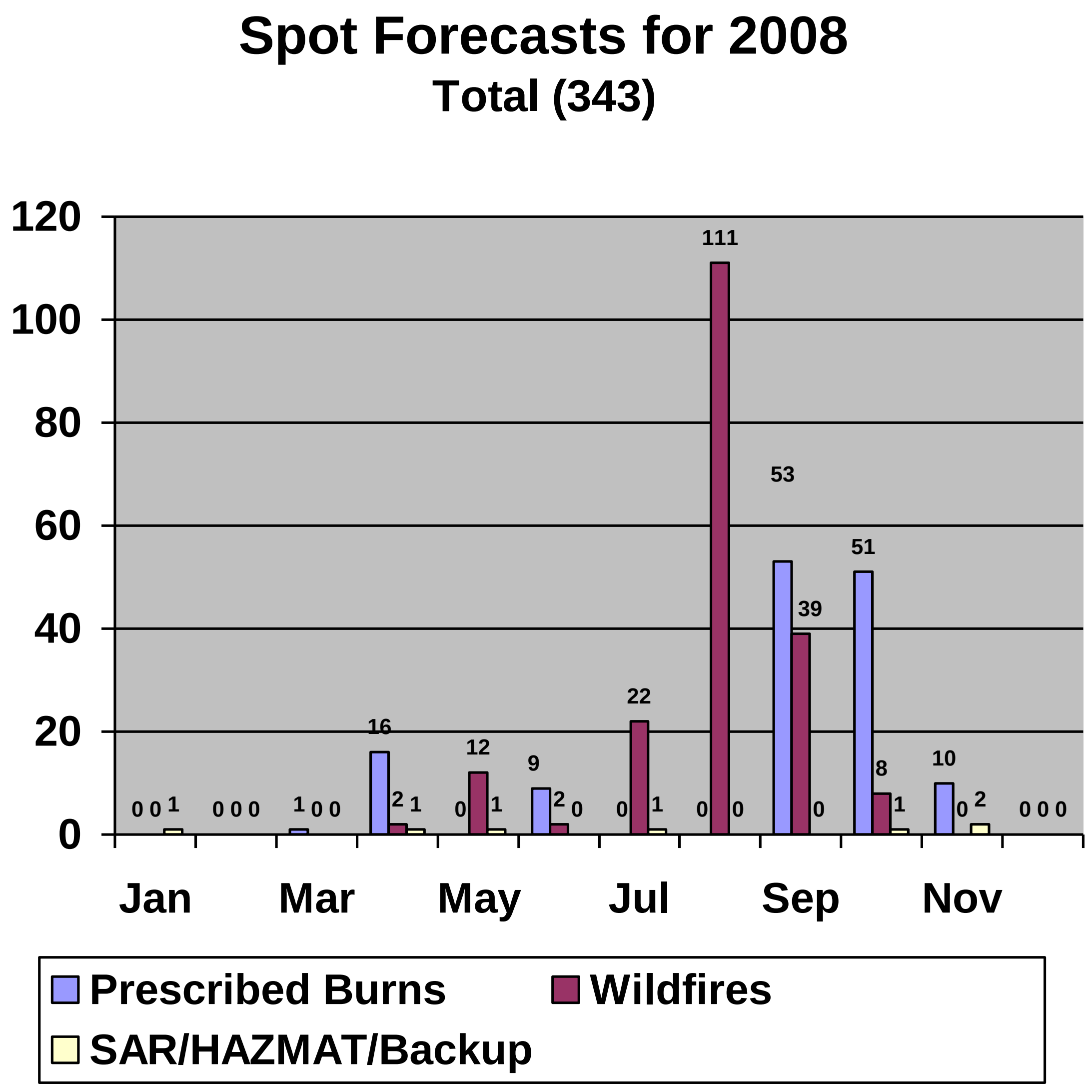

Figure 5.3(a) Spot Forecasts prepared by the Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2008 fire season.

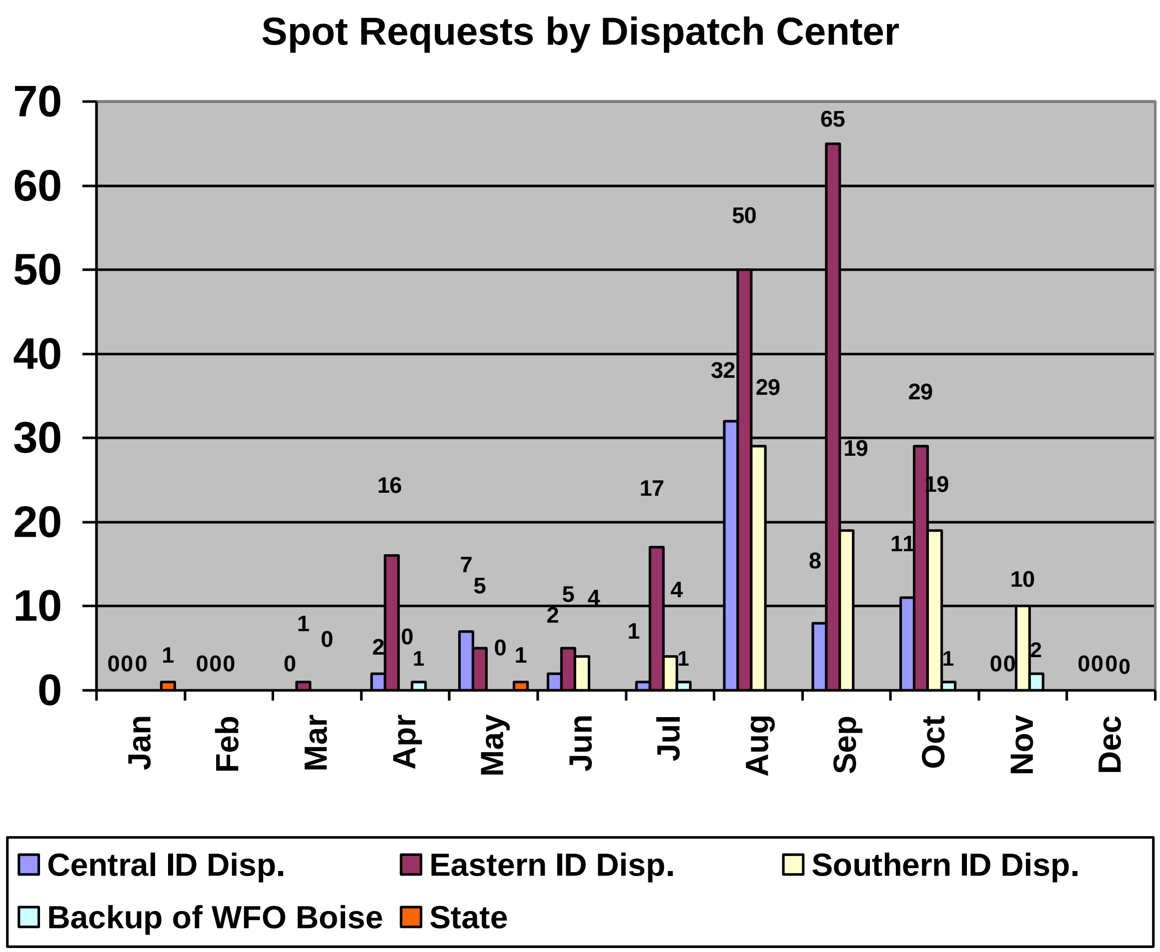

Figure 5.3(b) Spot Forecasts requested by dispatch area during the 2008 fire season in Southeast Idaho.

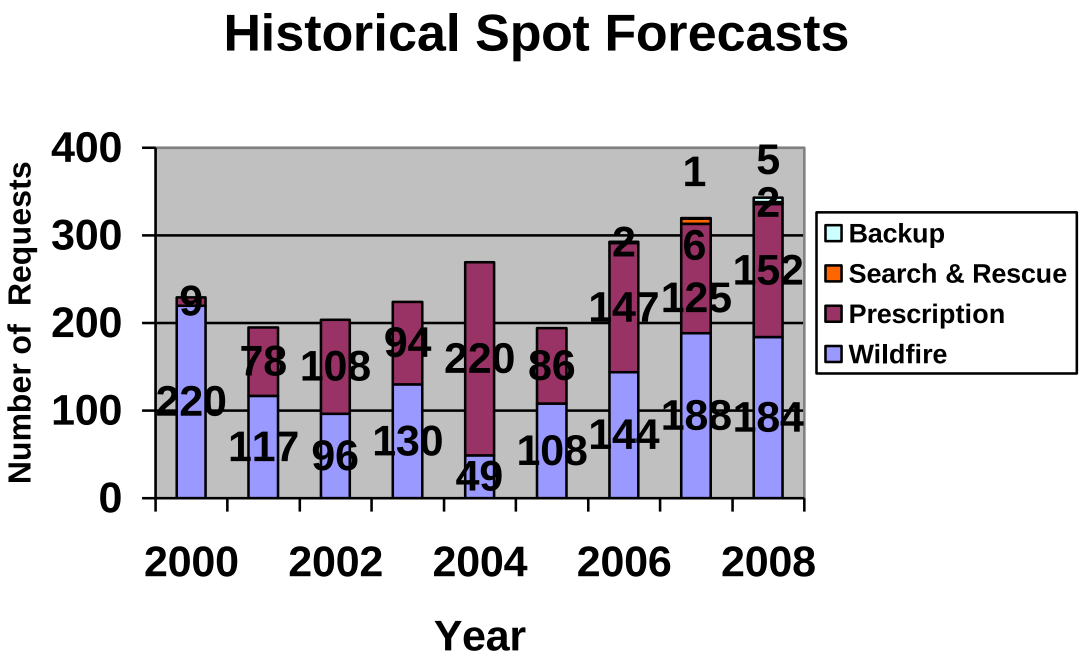

Figure 5.4 Historical trends in Spot Forecast requests for the Pocatello Fire Weather District.

5.3 Fire Dispatches Supported by WFO Pocatello: There were a total of 3 IMET dispatches resulting in 42 man days served out of the office.

Date	*Dispatch Location*	*Incident Meteorologist*
June 24 to July 11, 2008	Cub Complex, Lassen NF Near Chester, California	Bob Survick
August 15 to August 28, 2008	Bear Wallow Complex, Klamath NF Trinity Alps Wilderness Near Happy Camp, California	Jack Messick
September 3 to September 12, 2008	South Barker WFU Sawtooth NF, Near Featherville, Idaho	Jack Messick

Table 5.3 Incident Meteorologist Dispatches by WFO Pocatello

5.4 Training: WFO Pocatello staff participated in the following training courses during the 2007 season.

Forecaster	Training situation
Bob Survick and Jack Messick	National Incident Meteorologist Workshop held March 17 through 21, 2008 in Boise, Idaho.
Jack Messick	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, May 6 and 7, 2008 hosted by the Snake River Hot Shots, Pocatello, Idaho.
Jack Messick	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, May 19, 2008 hosted by the Sawtooth National Forest Fire School, at the College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, Idaho.

5.5 Field Visits: The staff at WFO Pocatello participated in seven interagency meetings this year.

Location	Dates
Fire Weather Post Season Meeting Craters of the Moon Nat. Monument Arco, Idaho	December 12, 2007
Fire Weather Post Season Meeting WFO Pocatello, Idaho	January 31, 2008
Ground Hog Day Chili Cook-off National Weather Service Office including EIIFC Pocatello, Idaho	February 1, 2008
Eastern Great Basin Predictive Services – Presentation on NFDRS, Fuels, and Customer perspective WFO Pocatello, Idaho	March 6, 2008
South Central Idaho Interagency Coop/FMO Meeting South Idaho Interagency Fire Center Shoshone, Idaho	May 1, 2008
Spring Operations Meeting Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center Idaho Falls, Idaho	May 6, 2008